The New-York Times.

VOL. VII ...NO. 2046. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

This circumstance seems altogether unconnected with the recent decision of the Bank relative to rediscount. The banks do not discount bills having more than 90 days to run. Smaller discount houses having their liabilities diminished do not care to block up their funds in six months' bills. Foreign Exchanges were firm this afternoon of Tuesday's rates.

The Tower City article, of the 8th, says: "The funds opened steadily at the improved prices of yesterday, but subsequently experienced a further advance which was well maintained. The strength of the market is entirely consequent upon the state of the money market, and the general belief that the Bank rate will on Thursday next be reduced to two and one-half per cent. Money was in rather increased demand to-day, both in the discount market and Stock Exchange, but this is to be attributed merely to the usual requirements at the end of the quarter in foreign Exchanges. This afternoon the rate upon Amsterdam was greatly depressed, and other places generally without alteration. The railway traffic returns for the United Kingdom show a difference of seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy pounds, for the week ending March 28. Yesterday the price at which it was conjected the new loan would be taken, was from 98 and 99, but it is now doubted if it will be so high, since the leading firms do not announce any intention of forming lists where the total exceeds one or two millions. It is always best to invite the cooperation of firms accustomed to operations of the kind, instead of adopting the French plan of calling upon the public indiscriminately, by offering to receive tenders for small sums."

INDIA.

There is nothing later than the telegraphic advices taken out by the steamer Indian to Portland, but an official dispatch to the East India Government, says that Genl CAMPBELL, with his force, consisting of fifteen regiments of European infantry, three regiments of Native infantry, three regiments of European cavalry, three regiments and detachments of two others of Native cavalry, with eighty heavy guns and mortars, and sixty-three field-pieces, had crossed the Ganges, and was in progress to Lucknow. The attack was expected to take place on the 27th of February, when JUNG BAHADOOR'S and General FRANK'S forces, 12,000 strong, would also have reached Lucknow.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 25th ult. has an article in large type on the alliance between France and England. Most friendly sentiments are expressed throughout. It says that the Duke DE MALAKOFF personifies the alliance as a living memorial of common glory and common perils, and that the Emperor could not have made a choice more significant or more flattering for the Queen and English people.

The Paris Bourse on the 25th exhibited an animation in which it had been for some time a stranger, and a rise in the funds assumed a decided character.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent says a line of rail is about to traverse the West coast of France, from Bordeaux through Rochelle, Brest, and Nantes. It is clearly a strategetic rather than a commercial project, as the coasting trade by the steamers is quite adequate for mercantile purposes along the Atlantic border of France.

Petitions demanding a reduction of duties on Sugar and Coffee, were pouring upon the Government in large numbers.

The Minister of the Interior had ordered all the artillery in the several towns of France to be dismounted and deposited in the arsenals, on the plea that they are in such a state as to be dangerous to use, and promising they should be replaced by artillery in better condition. The impression prevailed that the guns were removed lest they should fall into the peoples' hands in case of a rising.

SPAIN.

Some disturbances had occurred at Valencia, and a few arrests were made. Quiet was easily restored. The agitation was occasioned by the drawing of a lottery. These were also doubtful rumors of disturbances at Saragossa.

Telegrams from Madrid to the 2d ult. say that the Government has presented a project for the abolition of Slavery in the colonies of Spain.

ITALY.

A Turin letter says that Count CAVOUR has sent another note, written in very energetic terms, to the Government of Naples, on the refusal of the latter to give up the *Cagliari*.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

The late Danish propositions are said to be unacceptable to Prussia, in consequence of their containing nothing precise.

RUSSIA.

Great agitation prevails in Russia, in consequence of the opposition of the nability to the emancipation of the serfs. Many great proprietors had fled to St. Petersburg in fear of their lives.

A letter from Warsaw states that a camp of 100,000 men will be formed towards the middle of May. This is considered as a manifestation against Austria.

TURKEY.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that 500 Montenegrins had violated the Austrian Territory and penetrated Herzegovina. Forty of them entered Sutorina and burned everything.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople is understood to have notified his Government that Turkey refuses to submit to the treaty for the navigation of the Danube.

Several irregular corps were being organized in Bosnia by wealthy Turkish Beys.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* says the Cotton Market opened buoyant at an advance on all grades of ¼d. @¼d., but owing to the unfavorable advices brought by the *America*, a reaction subsequently took place, and it closed at a decline of ¼d. on middling and ⅛d. on the lower grades on the rates adopted by the Pacific. The sales of the week footed up 85,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 3,000. The sales yesterday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and 1,000 for export. The market closed quiet.

The authorized quotations are as follows: Fair New-Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling do., 7d.; Fair Mobile, 7¼d.; Middling do., 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling do., 6 11-16d.

The stock at this port foots up 402,000 bales, of which 200,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue to be unfavorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and irregular. Western Canal, 21s.@28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s.@28s.; Ohio old the North, 28s.@30s.; Ohio and New-Orleans, 28s.@30s. WHEAT very dull and unchanged since Tuesday. Red, 8s.@9s. 3d.; White, 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN dull, but prices steady, at 32s. 6d.@34s. 6d. for all kinds.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote PROVISIONS quiet. BEEF dull, and quotations barely maintained. PORK steady at 70s. BACON quiet at 44s. for long. LARD firm at 47s. @48s. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes ASHES quiet at 35s. 9d. @36s. for Pots, and 36s. 6d.@37s. for Pearls.

SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE dull. RICE quiet, and East India slightly lower; Carolina quoted 28s. 6d.@30s. TEA—Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. RUM steady; sales of 4,500 bbls. at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 8s.@12s. for medium. QUERCITRON BARK dull; Baltimore 7s. 6d.@8s. SEAL and COD OILS in better request, but unchanged in price. SPERM OIL scarce. LINSEED OIL quiet at 30s. 6d.@30s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 41s. 6d.@42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARINGS' circular quote WHEAT quiet, with a decline of 2s. on English; White American, 44s.@47s.; Red, 42s.@44s. IRON dull at 50@52s. for Welch rails and 55 for bar. PIG IRON 55s. 6d.@56s. SUGAR steady but quiet. TEA slow of sale at unsettered prices. CONGOU is selling for 1s. 1d. COFFEE steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE closed firm at a slight advance on all qualities. The quotations are 41s.@41s. 6d. TALLOW quiet at 35s. on the spot and 32s. 9d. deliverable during the last three months of the year. RICE heavy. LARD dull at 52s. FISH OILS, sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL quiet at 29s.@29s 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed Friday at 97¼@97⅝ for Money, and 97⅜@97⅞ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £772,000 in the week.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Bar Silver is quoted at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 1½d.; Texas 5% Bonds, [illegible]

PAPER MARKET.

[illegible] The sales for the week ending Saturday last up 14,000 bales. The quotations for free orleanine is 10d. The stock in port is 122,000 bales. Sugars were dull and quotations nominal. Rice was dull and quotations maintained with difficulty. Cotton firm. Provisions very dull; quotations nominal. Rum steady and quiet. Nothing doing in Oils, and quotations nominal. Lard firm. Whalebone steady.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARINGS BROTHERS report the market for American Securities generally inactive.

Illinois Central Railroad	div	5	@ 7
Illinois Central Bonds	ex div	82	@ 83
Erie Railroad Convertible 7s	ex div	75	@ 76
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort.		83	@ —
Virginia 6s, 1862	ex div	93	@ 95
Virginia 6s, 1862	ex div	93	@ 95
United States 6s bonds, 1862		102	@ —

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report State stocks in limited demand at previous rates. Railroad securities slightly lower, but their quotations have not been received.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE quotes U. S. sixes of 1867-8, 102@104; Illinois Central Railroad, 2027 discount; Illinois Central 7s, 1860, free land, 81@82; do. 7s of 1875, 81@82, ex coupons; do. 6s, 62@64; Michigan Central 8s, 1860, 80@82, ex coupons; do. do. 1869, 67@69; do. Sinking Fund, 52@55, ex coupons; do. Shares, 60@62; Erie Railroad stock, 27@29; Erie Railroad 7s, convertibles, 50@60; do. Sinking Fund, 62@64; do. third mortgage, 75@77; New-York Central Railroad, 88@94; New-York Central 7s, Sinking Fund, 102@106; do. convertibles, 92@94; do. 6s, 62@64; do. 7s, 46@47; Pennsylvania Central 6s, first mortgage, 67@68; do. second mortgage, 65@70.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Deficiency Bill Passed in the House.

A National Printing Office—Developments Before the Printing Investigating Committee—The Tariff Investigation—Premature Announcement of Colonel Benton's Death, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9.

The passage of the Deficiency bill to-day was achieved by a liberal use of inducements as to the acceptance of new regiments. Kentucky gave several votes on this consideration, and Ohio two or three. I think the vote to-day nearly settles the proposition that the Ohio and Kentucky regiments will be accepted. The Administration feel greatly relieved and elated.

The Printing Investigating Committee met this evening, and substantially agreed on the bill of the Hon. Greene TAYLOR, to establish a Government Printing Office, under a Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, where the printing, binding and engraving of Congress, the Departments, and every branch of Government will be executed. The Committee will probably be ready to report early next week, and the report will make the most interesting developments, showing the enormous profits hitherto made. It is said that WENDELL pays twenty thousand dollars a month for the bare privilege of executing the work for other parties.

The Tariff Investigating Committee also talk of reporting next week. I am told that Governor BANKS has been here and had an interview with Mr. STANTON, the Chairman, on the developments before the Committee, but other members know nothing of the nature of his communications.

The bill of Senator DOUGLAS, creating an additional judicial district in New-Mexico, makes the submission of the Constitution to the people hereafter requisite for admission in all Territories of the United States, except Utah, and dispenses hereafter with a special enabling act. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9.

The announcement in the House of the death of Colonel BENTON was premature. He is still alive, though in a sinking condition. Before the members separated a letter was read, dated yesterday, written by Colonel BENTON to Senator HOUSTON and Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, saying, that in the event of his death he expressly desires no notice to be taken of it. No rule of either House would justify such a proceeding, and, besides, it was contrary to his convictions expressed many years ago.

Col. BENTON rallied sufficiently this evening to dictate several letters.

The number of vessels of various classes, the names of which have been changed under the act of March, 1856, the authority being vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, is fifty-one. The records of the Treasury do not show that any of them have been lost or foundered at sea with the exception of the *Central America*. No specific reason was given for changing its name from *George Law*.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is over six millions. The receipts last week were nearly five hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars.

Lieut. RENSHAW has been appointed to the brig *Bainbridge*, preparing at Norfolk, to join the African squadron.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House how many army officers are absent from their duties, and at the seat of Government, and how many hold civil office, by election or otherwise.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, spoke with reference to the reconsideration of the vote by which the Deficiency Bill was ejected. He hesitated not to declare that the monstrous expenditures of the Army had reached a point to induce the entire country to rise and demand a reform, and pointed out the way by which this could be effected. He believed, as heretofore declared by the House, in the form of a resolution, that Utah was in a state of rebellion. It is now too late and unjust to undertake to control the discretion of the President as to the disposal of the troops.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, in reply, said the Quartermaster-General did not stand the estimates on his own responsibility, but they were received with the indorsement of the Secretary of War.

Mr. BRANCH was satisfied with the explanation, and was glad to find that no outrage on property had been perpetrated by any bureau officer.

The vote by which the bill was rejected was reconsidered.

The House then refused to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways of Means.

The bill then passed—Yeas 119, Nays 97.

YEAS.

Ahl, of Penn., Dem.
Anderson, Mo., Am.
Arnold, Conn., Dem.
Atkins, Tenn., Dem.
Avery, Tenn., Dem.
Barksdale, Miss., Dem.
Bishop, Conn., Dem.
Bocock, Va., Dem.
Bonham, S. C., Dem.
Boyce, S. C., Dem.
Branch, N. C., Dem.
Bryan, Texas, Dem.
Burns, Ohio, Dem.
Campbell, Ohio, Rep.
Cockle, Ala., Dem.
Cheatham, Pa., Dem.
Clark, Mo., Dem.
Clark, N. Y., Dem.
Clay, Ala., Dem.
John Cochrane, N. Y., D.
Cockerill, Ohio, Dem.
Cushing, N. Y., Dem.
Cox, Ohio, Dem.
Craig, Mo., Dem.
Crawford, Ga., Dem.
Davidson, La., Dem.
Davis, Md., Dem.
Davis, Miss., Dem.
Dewart, Pa., Dem.
Dimmick, Pa., Dem.
Dowdell, Ala., Dem.
Edie, Pa., Rep.
Elliott, Ky., Dem.
Edgerton, Ind., Dem.
Faulkner, Va., Dem.
Florence, Pa., Dem.
Foley, Ind., Dem.
Garnett, Ga., Dem.
Gillis, Pa., Dem.
Gilmer, N. C., Am.
Goode, Va., Dem.
Greenwood, Ark., Dem.
Greig, Ind., Dem.
Groesbeck, Ohio, Dem.
Hall, Ohio, Dem.
Harris, Md., Am.
Hatch, N. Y., Dem.
Hickman, Pa., Dem.
Hickman, Pa., Dem.
Hopkins, Va., Dem.
Howard, Mich., Rep.
Hughes, Ind., Dem.
Jackson, Ga., Dem.
Jenkins, Va., Dem.
Nichols, Ohio, Rep.
Otis, N. Y., Rep.
Payton, Ky., Dem.
Pendleton, Ohio, Dem.
Phelps, Mo., Dem.
Phillips, Pa., Dem.
Powell, Va., Dem.
Quitman, Miss., Dem.
Ricaud, Md., Am.
Russell, N. Y., Dem.
Sandidge, La., Rep.
Savage, Tenn., Dem.
Scott, Cal., Dem.
Searing, N. Y., Dem.
Seward, Cal., Dem.
Shaw, Ill., Dem.
Smith, Va., Dem.
Stallworth, Ala., Dem.
Singleton, Miss., Dem.
Smith, Tenn., Dem.
Stephens, Ga., Dem.
Stevenson, Ky., Dem.
Stewart, Md., Dem.
Talbot, Ky., Dem.
Taylor, N. Y., Dem.
Walker, Ark., Dem.
Walton, Tenn., Dem.
Whitely, Tenn., Dem.
Whaley, N. C., Dem.
Woodson, Mo., Am.
Wortendyke, N. J., Dem.
Wright, La., Dem.
Wright, Tenn., Dem.
Zollicoffer, Tenn., Am.

Total—119.

NAYS.

Abbott, Me., Rep.
Adrain, N. Y., Rep.
Stephens, Ohio, Rep.
Bliss, Mo., Rep.
Blair, Mo., Rep.
Bliss, Ohio, Rep.
Brayton, R. I., Rep.
Buffinton, Mass., Rep.
Burlingame, Mass., Rep.
Burnett, Ky., Dem.
Burroughs, N. Y., Rep.
Case, Ind., Rep.
Chaffee, Mass., Rep.
Clark, Conn., Rep.
Clawson, N. J., Rep.
Clemens, Va., Dem.
Clingman, N. C., Dem.
Cobb, Ala., Dem.
C. B. Cochrane, N.Y., Rep.
Colfax, Ind., Rep.
Comins, Mass., Rep.
Covode, Pa., Rep.
Cragin, N. H., Rep.
Craige, N. C., Dem.
Curry, Ala., Rep.
Curtis, Iowa, Rep.
Damrell, Mass., Rep.
Davis, Ind., Dem.
Davis, Mass., Rep.
Davis, Iowa, Rep.
Dean, Conn., Rep.
Dodd, N. Y., Rep.
Durfee, R. I., Rep.
Farnsworth, Ill., Rep.
Fenton, N. Y., Rep.
Foster, Me., Rep.
Garnett, Va., Dem.
Giddings, Ohio, Rep.
Gilman, Me., Rep.
Goodwin, N. Y., Rep.
Granger, N. Y., Rep.
Grow, Penn., Rep.
Hall, Mass., Rep.
Harlan, Ohio, Rep.
Hill, Ga., Am.
Hoard, N. Y., Rep.
Horton, Ohio, Rep.
Houston, Pa., Dem.
Jones, Tenn., Dem.
Kellogg, Ill., Rep.
Kilgore, Ind., Rep.
Knapp, Mass., Rep.
Leiter, Mich., Rep.
Lester, Ohio, Rep.
Lovejoy, Ill., Rep.
Marshall, Ky., Am.
Mason, Ky., Dem.
Morgan, N. Y., Rep.
Morrill, Vt., Rep.
Morse, Me., Rep.
Morse, N. Y., Rep.
Mott, Ohio, Rep.
Murray, N. Y., Rep.
Palmer, N. Y., Rep.
Parker, N. Y., Rep.
Pettit, Ind., Rep.
Pike, N. H., Rep.
Potter, Wis., Rep.
Pottle, N. Y., Rep.
Purviance, Pa., Rep.
Ready, Tenn., Am.
Reagan, Texas, Dem.
Ritchie, Pa., Rep.
Robbins, N. J., Rep.
Royce, Vt., Rep.
Ruffin, N. C., Dem.
Scales, N. C., Dem.
Shaw, N. C., Dem.
Sherman, N. Y., Rep.
Sherman, Ohio, Rep.
Shorter, Ala., Dem.
Spinner, N. Y., Rep.
Stanton, Ohio, Rep.
Stewart, Pa., Rep.
Tappan, N. H., Rep.
Taylor, La., Dem.
Thompson, N. J., Rep.
Tompkins, Ohio, Rep.
Tripp, Ga., Am.
Underwood, Ky., Am.
Wade, Ohio, Rep.
Walbridge, Mich., Rep.
Walton, Vt., Rep.
Washburn, Wis., Rep.
Washburne, Ill., Rep.
Washburn, Me., Rep.
Waldron, Mich., Rep.
Wilson, Ind., Rep.

Total—97.

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Democrats	88	Republicans	75
Americans	8	Democrats	17
Republicans	23	Americans	5

The House agreed that when adjourning, it shall be to Monday at 2¾ o'clock.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, said he had just heard of the death of the Hon. THOMAS HART BENTON, and it was at that the House should adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Defeat of the Deficiency Bill—Condition of the Finances—Probable Result of the Lecompton Struggle.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday March 9, 1858.

The loss of the Deficiency Bill yesterday was in accordance with the statements published in this correspondence one week ago. The Administration was of course deeply anxious for the success of this bill. It had been carefully drawn up in the Committee of Ways and Means, and its items pared down to the lowest amounts consistent with the necessities of the service. The summing up of the items gave the amount of $9,000,000, of which nearly $6,000,000 was for the army; $1,400,000 for extra transportation of the mail; $200,000 for surveys in California, and about $90,000 for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives. Of the sum designed for the army $4,000,000 in round numbers has been already expended, and $3,000,000 are wanted for the expenses attending the supply and reinforcement of the army in Utah.

The loss of such a bill must be a severe blow to the Administration, and will not be given up without a further struggle. Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, gave notice of another contest over the bill, by entering a motion to reconsider. A conclusive defeat of this measure will be regarded as a vote of censure upon the setting on foot and the manner of conducting the Utah Expedition; because all the members understand, and none deny, that the supplies intended to be provided by appropriations in the Deficiency bill are essential to the maintenance of the army now actually in the field. Without them the army must be withdrawn; and Mr. LECOMPTE explained that large appropriations would be necessary to provide means for withdrawing them.

To show the resources of the Treasury, and its capacity to meet the probable cost of any warlike operations, I have prepared the following table of receipts, expenditures and balances during the quarter ending on the 31st of March last:

Date.	Receipts.	Drafts paid.	Balances.
Dec. 31, 1857			$5,016,705
1858.			
Jan. 19	$1,000,071	$1,802,973	
Jan 23	[illegible]	1,110,701	
Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Feb. 6	[illegible]	1,101,016	
Feb. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Feb. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	
March 1	[illegible]	737,177	3,000,000
March 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	
March 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	
March 22	[illegible]	1,215,[illegible]	4,891,000
March 29	[illegible]	1,131,718	
March 31	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	6,149,629
Total	$13,[illegible]	$13,[illegible]	

By some error of copying which I have not now time to ascertain and correct, there is a discrepancy of about $[illegible] between the excess of receipts and the increase of balance, but it is not material to the purpose of the statement. Among the thirteen and a half millions of receipts are a portion of the proceeds of the sale of Treasury notes to the amount of $11,000,000. Were the whole sum thus obtained included, the actual revenue from permanent and regular sources would appear to be but $2,500,000 for the quarter, which would be obviously erroneous. The receipts, however, were unprecedentedly meagre, and there is no certain promise of such a revival of trade as will render the Treasury independent of aids from loans and Treasury notes. Yet, as the Secretary informs the members, expenditures cannot go on without appropriations, and if Congress means to abdicate its duty in that particular, no loans will be required. A loan bill of imposingly prominent features has been considered a contingency wearing an aspect of strong probability.

The result of the vote upon the Lecompton bill in the House yesterday, is eloquently suggestive of panic and retreat among the Democrats who have hitherto spurned the bonds of party on that measure. Mr. ENGLISH and Mr. HALL wavered and halted. They came up to the scratch when they found their evil example was not followed.

It seems that they expected two others to refrain from cooperation with the Anti-Lecomptonites long enough to procure a Committee of Conference. I is rumored that Mr. CRESWELL, of Ohio, is one of the members relied upon to yield this little point to the Senate and the Executive. I fear there is no reasonable doubt that a conference will be obtained, and after that, I think there is no doubt at all that Lecompton will be rejected. [illegible] will command a majority vote of both Houses. The plan is said to be to submit the Lecompton [illegible] to the election of a Convention [illegible] have a majority, and to bring out an amalgam of the original bill and the Crittenden and Montgomery amendments which shall meet the objections of the seceding Democrats, and detach them from the coalition with the Republicans.

This arrangement seems the more probable from the fact that the Senate has allowed the Minnesota bill to slip through their fingers, by which election a mass of compulsory compromise has been lost. The delegation from Minnesota is believed to be equally divided on the slavery question, one half going with the South, pro-lec vice. Oregon will doubtless pursue the same policy. California has done so with singular consistency, and perhaps even Kansas, under any one of her numerous constitutions, would pursue the same conciliatory course. The object of it is to secure votes from all parties for local appropriations. A.

Impressment from Utah.

BRIGHAM YOUNG THREATENS BY AMBULANCE THE U. S. TROOPS.

St. Louis, Friday, April 9.

The St. Joseph's *Gazette* announces the arrival at that place of ALEXANDER CONRADS, from Fort Kearney 30th ult. Mr. CONRADS reports that BRIGHAM YOUNG had notified Col. JOHNSTON to leave the Territory of Utah by the 10th of March, otherwise his troops would be annihilated. YOUNG had also fastened to the army sutlers' provisions to last them to the States. Mr. CONRADS met a supply train of one hundred and sixty wagons, accompanied by four companies of troops, on the 1st inst., on the Little Blue River. He also reports the Indians all peaceable.

Reported Loss of the Brig Bloomer.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 9.

We have received no intelligence whatever from the missing brig Bloomer, from Boston for Newfoundland, except the rumors from St. Johns, N. F., which are clearly without any foundation beyond the fact that she was much overdue at Placentia Bay. If she was wrecked, the disaster probably occurred upon Sable Island, from which place no intelligence has been received since the 11th ult. The Government here will dispatch a cutter to the Island probably on Saturday, and on her return some ten days hence we may have tidings of the missing brig.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9.

No 273.—Geo. de Swatz *vs.* The United States. Appeal from the District Court from the Northern District of California. Docketed and dismissed.

No. 210.—Stephen O. Nelson & Co. *vs.* Samuel R. Garner *et al.*, claimants of the steamer *Brigadier General*. The motion of the appellees to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 71.—C. W. Gunnan *vs.* the Lessee of Elam Phillips. Argument for plaintiff concluded.

No. 72.—Francis Selden *vs.* Lawrence Myers *et al.* Argued for both parties.

Executions of Murderers.

LANCASTER, Pa., Friday, April 9.

ANDERSON and RICHARDS, the negro murderers, were executed here together, at noon, to-day, for the murder of Mrs. GARVER and Mrs. REAH. They made no speeches at the gallows. ANDERSON has made a full confession, which is to be published. He confesses that they murdered Mrs. GARVER and Mrs. REAH for twelve and a half cents, with which they wanted to procure a pint of whisky, and that both were drunk when they committed the deed.

Fire and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Friday, April 9.

The dwelling of EDMUND POWERS, in East Taunton, was destroyed by fire last night. Mrs. POWERS perished in the flames.

The Connecticut River Open.

HARTFORD, Friday, April 9.

The Connecticut River is fully open and the steamers *Granite State*, Capt. KING, and the *City of Hartford*, Capt. MILLS, have commenced running regularly between Hartford and New-York, making all the landings on the river between Saybrook and Hartford.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, April 9.

The case of the People *ex rel.* Burrows *vs.* the Supervisors of Orange County, and the case of the People *ex rel.* Devlin *vs.* Conover.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 9.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at 2¾ o'clock, and left at 5 o'clock this morning for Liverpool. Weather clear and calm.

River Navigation at Montreal.

MONTREAL, C. E., Friday, April 9.

Three steamers have arrived in port from Winter quarters, being the first arrivals of the season.

The Ohio River, &c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 9.

The water in the channel of the river measures nine feet, and is rising.

Mr. JNO. KILGOUR, an old and wealthy citizen, and President of the Little Miami Railway, died to-day at noon, of paralysis.

Fire at Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, Friday, April 9.

TAPEY'S Southern foundry in this city was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss $12,000; partially insured.

Detention of the America at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 9—10½ P. M.

Owing to a thick snow-storm the R. M. steamship *America* is detained, and will not probably leave for Boston until daylight. A light northwest wind is blowing.

The Mails for Europe—The Offer of the Vanderbilt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the communication in the TIMES of this morning, stating that the *Vanderbilt* was offered to the Post-Office Department to take the mails of to-morrow, and refused, permit me to state the facts of the case, as follows:

The *City of Baltimore* was to sail on the 8th inst., but offered to postpone the trip to the 10th—the regular Collins day—for Liverpool direct, and return from Liverpool on the 28th inst. with the United States mails, for the sea postage. Mr. VANDERBILT made no offer to the Postmaster of the City. He had, prior to the 3d of April, offered to the Department to convey the mails to Southampton, by the *Vanderbilt*, at the same rate of compensation as would have been received by the regular Collins steamer, if it should perform the trip. This the Department declined, having no power to substitute a steamship on the Collins line, under the contract, which is with the Navy Department. The Department also informed Mr. VANDERBILT of the offer of the *City of Baltimore*. The whole matter was left with the Postmaster of the City of New-York, for his decision. On the 3d of April inst., Mr. FOWLER wrote to Mr. TOBIAS, agent of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, asking if he proposed tendering the *Vanderbilt*. He replied that Mr. VANDERBILT was out of town, and would return on Saturday, when a reply would be made.

On Saturday Mr. TOBIAS called at the Post-Office, and said he would make a tender on that day, early in the afternoon. Up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, not one word, either verbal or written, was heard from Mr. TOBIAS, and Mr. FOWLER concluded there was no intention of making a tender beyond the one made to the Department, the only knowledge of which he had on the 5th, from the Department. As the steamship *City of Baltimore* was advertised to sail on the 8th, it was necessary if she was to be delayed that a decision should be made; and, accordingly, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the Postmaster [illegible] to accept the tender of the *City of Baltimore* for the round trip.

[illegible]

ONE WHO KNOWS ALSO.

[illegible] Party in favor of the Sub-[illegible] was eventually adopted. [illegible] which he thus [illegible] derived the sobriquet of "Old [illegible] which has never forsaken him, and [illegible] never forgotten.

[illegible] critical struggle be[illegible] of Jackson and the ad[illegible] charter of the National Bank, he [illegible] acting in strictest unity with his [illegible] high place in their affection and confi[illegible] of his fellows in that behalf [illegible] every page of the de[illegible] Congress. As the moves of the Ex[illegible] Colonel BENTON made him [illegible] obnoxious to his political opponents. [illegible] gained a great [illegible] from Gen. JACKSON. After the [illegible] enlightenment heightened the ani[illegible] and nullification assumed [illegible] in the acrimonious dis[illegible] of the tariff regulations. Col. [illegible] with the administ[illegible] Democratic opponent [illegible] the question in the Senate, [illegible] which then manifested itself [illegible] progressed, and was the [illegible] hostility and opposition [illegible] however, was [illegible] of 1833 proved to [illegible] The same views in [illegible] appeared in the field of [illegible] the far more compli[illegible] of domestic Slavery. This was [illegible] in the conflict in the House of [illegible] 1836, upon the discussion of [illegible] petitions, but the action of that body [illegible] of strife, and it was not until [illegible] policy was renewed. The [illegible] to be enforced were admitted to [illegible] with those of the first nullification [illegible] the clauses assigned and the machinery [illegible] were different. Although repre[illegible] a Slave State, Colonel BENTON did not on [illegible] of the subject matter involved deviate [illegible] he had maintained on former oc[illegible] [illegible] ment of the new pro[illegible] States he [illegible] to penetrate himself at [illegible] him from the seat he had so long [illegible] On Feb. 19, 1847, Mr. CAL[illegible] of resolutions in the Senate, [illegible] he wished to insist upon in [illegible] powers of Congress, the [illegible] and the use of common prop[illegible] upon the Slavery ques[illegible] issue that had been evoked [illegible] restriction known as the "Wilmot [illegible] required the exclusion of Slavery [illegible] territory to be acquired by the [illegible] They were immediately de[illegible] Col. BENTON as "fire-brand resolu[illegible] expressed his surprise, stat[illegible] Col. BENTON received [illegible] expectations of anything "Than." [illegible] Col. BENTON succeeded [illegible] the basis of a com[illegible] It was determined [illegible] to make them the grounds of in[illegible] Congress, and for this [illegible] Missouri and confided [illegible] Legislature in [illegible] Without ex[illegible] the question of leading [illegible] whose duty was not then [illegible] opened in both branches and [illegible] Col. BENTON no sooner re[illegible] than he denounced them [illegible] expressive of the sense of the people, [illegible] doctrines, and as declared [illegible] he would appeal from the [illegible] States, were adopted by [illegible] Congress returned to Missouri [illegible] He began the canvass of the [illegible] in every section in a series [illegible] bitterness of denunciation, [illegible] and caustic wit, have [illegible] in the English language. The [illegible] State at first sustained his posi[illegible] a moment of moping a triumph of [illegible] of the Democracy, [illegible] affiliated with the "An[illegible] expressed of Col. BENTON [illegible] 1850 (9 months return [illegible] being in the [illegible] Col. BENTON, voted for HENRY S. GENTRY, who was elected. Mr. GENTRY was a Whig, but he [illegible] himself to the Democratic party in a letter [illegible] election. Many of [illegible] Democrats, [illegible] making against them [illegible] The was [illegible] the State Government [illegible] chiefly [illegible] through the instrumentality of Mr. [illegible] Brown, Esq., who, although elected Governor as a supporter of the views of Col. BENTON, yet, after a pretended compromise of the two Democratic wings, was no sooner sworn into office than he changed over to the opposition, carrying several of the other State officers along with him. To vindicate his position, and to break up the ascendency which the so-called nullification party was thus acquiring, Col. BENTON, in 1852, made a more direct appeal to the people in the Congressional District in which he resided, announced himself a candidate for Congress, and was elected over all opposition.

In the session that followed he at first gave a warm support to the Administration of President PIERCE, but that soon failing under the control of the adherents of Mr. CALHOUN, Col. BENTON withdrew his support, and the Administration in turn making a war upon him, displaced from office all his friends throughout Missouri. Soon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was mooted, and became a party measure in the shape of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Against this Col. BENTON exerted himself with all his strength, delivering a memorable speech in the House, that did much to excite the country against the act, but failed to defeat its passage. The next election coming on in 1854, Col. BENTON was defeated in his own district by a combination of his old opponents with the new American party that had just arisen, and Mr. KENNETT was returned in his stead. Retiring from active politics, he then determined to devote his leisure to writings and study more congenial to his age; but was prevailed upon by his friends to suffer his name to be used as a candidate for Governor of Missouri in the election of 1856. Once same laying aside the pen, and starting forth to canvass the State, he was received everywhere with enthusiastic applause. Immense masses of people gathered to hear him, his old political friends rallied to his standard, and his course became a triumphant procession. But a third list of candidates was in the field representing the American Party, although most of its members sympathized with Col. BENTON, and those who did not voted for his adversary instead of the candidate of their own party. Mr. TAUSSER POLK (National Democrat) was thereby elected by a trifling plurality. The result of Col. BENTON's canvass, however, was to restore, in a great measure, the conservative feeling of the State, and to prepare the way for a more liberal policy upon all domestic subjects. His friends up to the hour of election were sanguine of his success. He himself was never so, but felt himself fully repaid for all his toil by the impress he had made upon public opinion, and the reaction he had effected against disunion politics.

In the Presidential election of November, 1856, Colonel BENTON supported Mr. BUCHANAN in opposition to his own son-in-law, Colonel FREMONT. The reason assigned by him was a confidence that Mr. BUCHANAN, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson Administration, and the apprehension that the success of Colonel FREMONT would engender sectional parties fatal to the permanence of the Union. He soon after saw occasion to change both opinions, and although in retirement, he zealously opposed the Administration of BUCHANAN, and inclined to unite with the Opposition that presented itself in the Republican Party.

After his defeat in 1856, Colonel BENTON devoted his time again to literary pursuits. Even before that time he had begun his "Thirty Years' View" of the working of the Government. This was completed and published in New-York in 1854. It is a retrospect of the period during which he held a seat in the Senate of the United States, and presents a connected narrative of the times from ADAMS to PIERCE, developing much of the secret history of the men and politics of that epoch. No sooner was that off his hands than he engaged in the still more laborious task of condensing, revising, and abridging the debates of Congress from the foundation of the Government to the present time. In this work, although at the advanced age of 76, his daily labors were almost incredible, and such as few men in the prime of manly life could support. This was accomplished in great part by means of a robust constitution, temperate habits, regular exercise, and daily resort to the cold bath. His health was still as perfect, his mind as unimpaired, and his interest in passing events as absorbing as ever. He also wrote in an interval of leisure a review of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which has attracted great attention. With a strong, industrious intellect, a dominating character, and quick appreciation of men, Col. BENTON has exercised a prominent influence upon national affairs. In Missouri his power was at one time boundless, and throughout the West he moulded public opinion to his will for many years. While adhering to strict party lines he was able to effect almost everything he attempted, and often standing forth alone he drew his party with him against the policy of Presidents and Cabinets. In his last attempt of this kind, however, he failed, and was forced to relinquish office as a consequence; but this crowning struggle was a testimony to his independence and sense of duty that will contribute no less to his fame with posterity than the honors which he received through party allegiance.

Colonel BENTON was married, after becoming Senator, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Col. JAMES McDOWALL, of Rockbridge County, Va. His surviving children are four daughters—Mrs. WILLIAM CAREY JONES, Mrs. ANN BENTON FREMONT, Mrs. SARAH BENTON JACOB, and Madame SUSAN BENTON BOIZEAU, now at Calcutta, wife of the French Consul-General. Mrs. BENTON died in 1854, having been struck with paralysis in 1844, and from the time of that calamity her husband was never known to go to any place of festivity or amusement.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

James Bogardus vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—The plaintiff in this action sues for damages for an infringement of a patent issued to him in May, 1850, for improvements in the construction of the frame, roof and floor of iron buildings. It seems that the City advertised for bids for the building of an iron bell tower at Mount Morris some eighteen feet in diameter, and some thirty feet high, and the plaintiff's method of construction was required in the specifications. The plaintiff put in a bid for the work, but did not make the lowest bid, and it was awarded to other parties, who went on and built the tower, using the plaintiff's method. The defendants claimed that these acts of the plaintiff amounted to a license from him to the Corporation, and that they were not liable therefor.

The plaintiff claimed damages at the rate of $10 a foot, while the defence claimed to have proved that the plaintiff had offered the use of his patent for $200 a building.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $250.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Lawrence.

CRIMINAL AND CAPITAL SUBMISSIONS.

Charles Jack, mate of the ship *James Foster*, was put on trial, charged with beating one of the crew with a pair of brass knuckles, but was acquitted by the Jury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Sutherland.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S DIFFICULTY—MOTIONS FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MAYOR—BOOKS MADE PRIVATE BY ORDER.

In the matter of the application of Charles Devlin Yesterday, on account of the news from Albany that Devlin's appointment as Street Commissioner was valid, Mr. Still well moved for an order to show cause why the Mayor, &c., should not be restrained from removing, or in any way interfering with the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office, and an injunction asked meanwhile. An affidavit of a Mr. McCabe was presented, stating that a part of the records of the office had already been removed by the Mayor.

His Honor denied the injunction, but granted the order, returnable on Monday next.

John M. Jayne & al. vs. Patrick Welch.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with costs.

Moses Nichols vs. Jacob B. Brown.—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

SPECIAL ORDER.—On Saturday, April 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called through in the room in which the principal Trial Term is held, for the purpose of setting such causes as may be tried within an hour. Such cases will be placed on a Special Calendar. They will consist not only of actions arising on contract and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions triable within the time above stated. The month of the last week of the April Term is now be reserved for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the causes on the Special Calendar. When there are disposed of the very calendar will be made up of causes taken from the General Trial Calendar, from which the Special Calendar has been created, when the trial of the Special Calendar was commenced.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Sutherland.

Fletcher Harper, Jr., vs. Ezra Abbott & al.—This action was commenced from Jan. 1856 by the foreclosure of Mr. FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., against the principal parties of which [illegible] the Trustees of the Tribune proprietors. The controversy had arisen, he thought, from endeavoring to apply to the affairs of these parties the rules and principles applicable to the conduct of corporate affairs. These rules, he said, were adopted from a certain quality of the imitation of corporate affairs. But they could not incorporate themselves. No power but the sovereign power of the State could draw their affairs under the law applicable to corporations. They now stood before the Court simply as partners. When they speak of "stock," the meaning in law is partnership capital. "Shares" are simply the proportions in which the interests are transferable. "Dividends" are simply partnership profits ascertained and ready to be divided. So with other terms. There was a multitude to corporate affairs, but no incorporation of the associates. He would concede that partners could modify the operation of the law of partnership upon their affairs, and in this instance they had done so. Not the Court must look to the contract, not to the law of corporations, to govern the affairs of the partners. Whatever deviations from the law of partnership were authorized by the articles, were valid; but they could be charged no further than the contract carried them. At this point he cited leading cases to show the general law of partnership, and all further questions must be settled by that code.

That point being settled at the outset, he would confine himself chiefly to two points of defence: *First*, that the assignment by Fletcher Harper, Jr., of his shares in the Tribune to the plaintiff, made July 30, 1855, absolutely cut off and determined all right and interest of either of the Messrs. Harper in all profits earned after that date; and, *Second*, That if there was in either Harper any shadow of claim of doubtful title to the dividends in controversy, existing in January, 1856, it was transferred to the defendant Wesley, by virtue of the compromise and agreement and assignment of January 26.

On the first point the counsel recapitulated the facts. In 1851, the defendants being desirous to establish a public journal, agreed upon certain articles of copartnership, the sixth article of which provided as follows:

"Each of the parties hereto shall have the right to sell any portion of his shares of stock; but before selling the same to any other person, he shall give the same to the Association, giving them the refusal thereof for ninety days; * * * * and no such purchaser shall convey any interest whatever in the profits of said copartnership, or have received a certificate or scrip for his said shares, signed by all the parties hereto, (viz.: the three defendants) and duly registered in a book to be kept for that purpose."

The business was put in operation under the articles, and continued about two years, when Fletcher Harper, Jr., became purchaser of thirty shares, and received the scrip as provided for by the articles, and was elected a Director. He became fully a member of the Association. His title was for the purposes of the case, conceded. Things so continued for two years more down to July 29, 1853. On the 1st of July, 1853, a dividend was declared which exhausted the profits of the business up to that date; so that on the 29th day of July there were only twenty nine days' profits in the treasury over and above the capital stock. Counsel would concede that on that day Fletcher Harper, Jr., was interested in those profits to the amount of thirty per cent. On that day he assigned his stock to his father, the present plaintiff. He did so without offering the stock to the association, and so in violation of article 6. Yet it was not contended that the sale was therefore void. On the contrary, defendants would concede it to be good and valid, and that though Mr. Harper, Jr., had broken his contract with them, yet his assignee acquired a good title to all that Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr., owned on that day; that is, thirty shares of the capital stock, and thirty per cent of the twenty nine days' profits, amounted up to the 29th of July. Immediately on the transfer, one of the thirty shares was transferred back again by Mr. Fletcher Harper to his son, and the latter, on the basis of owning that share, continued in the direction, but it was not likely, counsel contended, that he would vote otherwise than as his father's proxy. Afterwards Mr. Fletcher Harper requested the defendants to transfer the twenty-nine shares to him on the books, and to issue scrip for them to him; but this they refused to do. They had always refused to recognize the sale to Mr. Fletcher Harper, because it was a violation of the articles. Things stood in this position for five months, at the end of which time a dividend was declared for Jan. 1, 1856. The other proprietors were paid their dividends, and a credit on the books of the establishment was made in the cash book, as follows: "Stock in dispute, thirty shares, $3,000." That entry was necessarily made to balance the books, and was made in that form to avoid any commitment as to the right to the dividend. There were two disputes as to the stock. One was a suit brought by George Jones against Harper. Jones claimed that Harper had agreed to sell him the shares, and was bound to do so on receiving the agreed price. The other dispute was as to the right of Harper, Jr., to assign, without offering the stock to the Association. Only one month later a suit was brought by Wesley to settle among other things that very dispute. The counsel for plaintiff had stated that the dividend referred to was the Jones suit. But it was not in the case. It was mere inference. And he (Mr. Abbott) thought that the Court were entitled to infer that both suits were referred to; and that the object of the parties was merely to balance the books, without expressing any opinion as to the right to the dividend. Then, on February 1, 1856, a month after the dividend was declared, Fletcher Harper, Jr., assigned all his claim to it to the plaintiff, who now sued to recover it.

Mr. Abbott thought, so far as his first point of defence was concerned, the case would turn wholly on the construction and effect which the Court should give to the prohibition in article sixth. The plaintiff's counsel had urged that the object could only be to enable the Association to hold the shares of a partner as security for debts due them from him; to prevent a partner from selling out without paying all he might owe to the firm. But he (Mr. Abbott) thought the object was much broader and more important. It was to secure the independence of the journal which was to be established. The article could not operate to enable the firm to hold the stock for debts because it gave no such power. As to any claims against the retiring partner which were a lien on the stock, the assignee would take subject to the lien without reference to article sixth; and as to other debts, the article gave no right to require their payment. It was only the after-earned profits that were covered by the provision. The effect of the provision was that on ceasing to be any partner without an offer to the association, the partner took merely the share owned by his assignor in the net assets of partnership as they stood on the day of transfer. That right he could enforce by bringing an action to declare the partnership dissolved and to have the assets divided, after payment of debts, in the proportion of the respective shares. That was all he could claim, unless the other partners, as a voluntary act on their part, were willing to receive him as a copartner; in that case they issued scrip to him, and he then became entitled to share with them in profits. This was not a harsh rule nor an uncommon one. It was the ordinary rule in partnerships. If there had been no articles at all, then on the sale of Fletcher Harper's interest the partnership would have been *ipso facto* dissolved, and all that the purchaser could claim would have been the right to a division of the assets as they stood. He could not insist on coming in as a partner unless the other associates all consented. The only difference created by the articles was that a sale did not necessarily involve an instantaneous dissolution. There was a little breathing time—the affair stood open for a few days—and the associates could grow acquainted with the new man, and be with them. If he wished it, and they all wished it, scrip was to be issued to him, and that made him a partner of equal standing with themselves. But this was matter of mutual assent, and if any one refused his assent, there was nothing to be done but for the purchaser to demand his share of the assets and find some other investment. He could not let it lie in the concern six months and then claim profits. Neither could the retiring partner claim profits declared to be earned money, if he had left the firm, with certain statutory exceptions, and probably and intended on the elsewhere. Suppose, on this case of insurance, where the owner has sold the house before the fire. The purchaser can recover nothing because he is not insured, but the assignee cannot, because he has not lost any thing. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Abbott [illegible] the counsel contended, that each member should be allowed to blackball any proposed offering himself for membership. Nothing was more important to the success of a general journal than to preserve its independence, to keep it free of modern times was to a great extent, and the preparation of editorial articles, for the good public thought of its subscribers, and that alone which it represents. The powerful journal lay in its being known to give strong and clear expression to the half-formed floating thought of a large class of the people. It was of supreme importance that the conductor of a paper should stand free of entanglements with any was might be thought to deal connection with the Press as a means of advancing other interests. An illustration might be drawn from this case. The members of the Court had doubtless some knowledge of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers. That house was a very considerable power in the nation; and the magnitude and extent of their interests was matter of notoriety. He supposed there might be found abroad some small kingdom whose interests were of less magnitude than those of this firm; whose royal domestic were of less value than the private property of the Messrs. Harper; whose annual exports did not exceed in value their publications. Some one, certainly, whose influence in promoting the welfare and stimulating the advancement of mankind, was not greater than that of these brothers. He would suppose, by way of argument, that the plaintiff was one of that firm, or that the associates might think so. It was obvious that they might not wish a firm of that character to acquire an interest or control in the contents of the paper. It [illegible]

[illegible] Fletcher [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, near Prince-st.
NUMBERS NUMBERED EVERY EVENING.
GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
with a novel
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.
[illegible] THE SLEIGH RIDE,
through Broadway and Bloomingdale Road to Jones' Inn. Uncle Ned's driver ..... Mr. Geo. Christy
[illegible] Mr. Geo. Harrington
[illegible] Mr. Frank Germon
[illegible] Mr. Wm. Scharnberg

as a certain day. The existing law requires a registry to be made [illegible] day of election, and excludes every man who refuses to be thus registered. Why law can not registry be required previous to the election, without any greater violation of the Constitution?

Turkish Justice.

The recent outrage upon American missionaries in Jaffa furnishes an admirable illustration of the value of Turkish reforms and the binding force of the Hatti Hamayoun which the Paris Conference presented to the world in 1856 as the crowning triumph of the Christian way. The real difficulty in the way of "Turkish regeneration" lies in the fact that there is no necessary connection whatever between the laws and the doings of the Government. The edicts of most despotic monarchs possess a weight and importance from the fact that they are almost certain to be obeyed. The monarch himself may be a tyrant or a parricide—but he is necessarily a respectable personage, from the fact that he holds in his hand the whole force of the nation he rules, and that his will is law.

The Sultan forms, unhappily, an exception to the rule. No Prince in the world can command in theory as obedience more implicit and unreasoning, but in practice there is no Prince so powerless. European powers negotiate with him on the supposition that his promises or admissions are sure to affect the actual or future condition of the empire, and are at all times binding on his people. In all great questions of general policy they might as well, as far as practical results are concerned, negotiate with his steward or pipe-holder. The Turkish Government, as every one at all familiar with the country knows, is so paralyzed and so disorganized that the simplest order requires a special force for its execution. There is no general machinery for general purposes. The pasha in the province, or the medir in his village, obeys the behests of the central authority when a special messenger desires him to do a particular thing. A law whose execution is entrusted to all functionaries in general, is a dead letter. The Hatti hamayoun, and the Tanzimat, and all other reforms of the present Sultan's reign, are valuable as proving the desire of the Government that at the time these measures were promulgated, they might be carried into effect. The Christian world took it for granted they would be carried into effect, and was never more egregiously mistaken.

The want of all vital force in the administration is well exemplified by the proceedings taken to punish the assassins of the Dickson family at Jaffa. One would think if the grant of equal rights and immunities to Christians, and protection from Mussulman insolence, meant anything at all, its efficiency would be displayed with extra vigor upon an occasion of this sort, and that if the machinery of criminal justice could be set to work at all to redress the grievances of a gaiour, it would work with extra vigor in behalf of the citizen of a powerful foreign State, and the victim of a shameful atrocity. The Dickensons are Americans, with one of the strongest Governments in the world at their backs; the outrage upon them was high-handed and unprovoked, and yet what threatening, bullying intriguing and engineering it took to have their assailants even arrested. Mr. Da Leon, the Consul-General at Alexandria, had to come expressly to Jaffa, to back up the remonstrances of Dr. Gorham on the subject. The Pasha sent down a member of his "Cabinet" as special adviser to the Governor of Jaffa in this extraordinary emergency. The diplomatists being all assembled, a ceremonial visit was paid by the Turks, in which the subject of the murder was not even alluded to. Next day the town Medjlis, or Municipal Council, was called together for the fourth time to discuss the matter. The Consul-General presented himself, and in order to get the smallest attention paid to a word he said, and convince the civic dignitaries that he was at all in earnest, he had to open the proceedings by a flat insult, in refusing the customary offer of pipes and coffee. Stirring addresses followed, and the Medjlis broke up; but the end was not yet. The Consul-General had himself to collect and arrange the evidence, and hold another conference on the subject. Finally, in spite of the actual opposition of another emissary, sent down from Jerusalem to aid in arresting the criminals, four of them were arrested and lodged in prison, and have, doubtless, by this time undergone the penalty of their crime.

Now, if it takes this terrible display of diplomatic energy to bring the perpetrators of such a crime as this to justice, we leave our readers to imagine what amount of protection for life and limbs and honor is secured to a poor native Christian in the heart of Anatolia or Bulgaria, by either the Tanzimat or Hatti Hamayoun, or any other scheme of reform with which the Grand Medjlis at Constantinople may choose to wheedle European diplomatists.

THE RELIEF RAILROAD.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* writing from Albany, speaks of the passage of the bill authorizing a Railroad parallel to Broadway thus:

"Such things destroy the respect of the community for the Government; and when we find men *prominent in the Republican ranks* equally prominent in promoting the passage of such a measure, it affords too good reason for honest men to doubt whether their *professed zeal for Free dom* is not worn as a cloak for sinister designs. J. B."

It is not very easy to see what "zeal for freedom" has to do with a Railroad down Mercer-street;—nor is it quite apparent how J. B. will make this a party issue. He opposes it because he thinks private persons, or "speculators" are interested in its passage. This may be a very good reason for him, but every Republican may not take the same view of the case. We are not aware that there is anything upon this subject in the Philadelphia platform, or that the Republican Party has anywhere made this railroad a test of party fealty.

J. B. must be perfectly aware that if this road, or any other public improvement, is ever constructed, it must be by private individuals; and the only thing which will induce them to do it is the hope of making it profitable. This is the way in which all the railroads in the City, the State, the Union, and the world have been built hitherto, and it is not at all likely that the practice will be changed. The question which the Legislature has to consider is simply this: *will the road be a benefit to the public?* We have never yet found any one who cries or doubts that it will; and this fact alone should be quite sufficient to determine the action of the Legislature. Private rights are, of course, to be respected, and where marked and manifest damage would be done, compensation should be made. But private interests in this case would be almost as much benefited as the public.

The Street Commissioner.

The great Street Commissioner controversy, which kept the town in an uproar all last Summer, has at last been brought to a close by a judgment of the Court of Appeals confirming CHARLES DEVLIN, Mayor WOOD's nominee, in the office, and ousting Mr. CONOVER, who was appointed by the Governor. We trust that by this time DEVLIN and his advisers have learned how vastly superior in every point of view, legal courses are to illegal ones. The contest about the office has now lasted very nearly a year, and the suit which has decided the title to it, not half that period. The first six months were passed by DEVLIN in desperate attempts to effect his object by the aid of bullies, shoulder-hitters, rioting, bloodshed and cross injunctions, setting the Courts at loggerheads and bringing their authority into contempt. It was only in the last extremity of chagrin, that he thought of adopting the only course which it should ever have occurred to him to adopt at all. The first thing he should have done after CONOVER's appointment was to commence the action which terminated in his favor yesterday morning. Had he done so, he would probably have been duly installed as sole and undisputed incumbent of the office of Street Commissioner, in January last, and CONOVER would never have enjoyed the opportunity, of which he has since so largely availed himself, of exposing his rival's enormous and unscrupulous frauds and peculation.

We have now at last got a Street Commissioner, and it will naturally occur to most people to inquire what manner of man he is. We wish most sincerely we could give a better account of him, but there is no disguising the fact that he is the very last man in this great City, on whom the said office ought to be bestowed. His appointment was the last kick in the rear which FERNANDO WOOD inflicted upon that patient and long-suffering animal, the New-York public. No one act of His Honor's remarkable administration, except, perhaps, the proposal that the Common Council should peddle flour and potatoes, bore such unmistakable traces of contempt for the inhabitants of this City. We are not disposed to lift the veil which covers the arrangement, whatever its nature, between the protector and his *protégé*, by which the latter was made to step into the shoes of JOSEPH TAYLOR. Mr. DEVLIN's business transactions with the City in the capacity of contractor unhappily afford ample data for judging what his business transactions will be in the capacity of Street Commissioner. The exposures which have been made during the last few weeks prove conclusively that nearly every contract with which he has had anything to do, has been tainted by fraud of the worst kind. The public at large and private individuals have alike been plundered. False entries, altered figures, illegal awards, false returns, false estimates and false surveys, are among the instruments which have been used in this business with profitable dexterity. It needs very little sagacity to infer that a contractor proved guilty of such acts is not likely to prove such a Street Commissioner as this City needs.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the Mayor has the appointment of this officer in case of a vacancy. We see nothing to regret in this decision, and we can scarcely doubt that Mayor TIEMANN will exercise the power which the new charter puts in his hands, and promptly remove Mr. DEVLIN from the office in which he has now been legally confirmed, and for which it is abundantly proved he is utterly unfit. The affairs of this most important and sadly degraded office can then be placed in honest hands. It has been a den of thieves quite long enough.

COL. THOMAS H. BENTON.—The Telegraph yesterday afternoon announced the death of Col. BENTON. The same announcement was made in the House of Representatives, and that body at once adjourned. The report, however, proved to be premature. At the latest advices last night, Col. BENTON was still alive, but in a very feeble condition, and it is quite certain that his end is near at hand. We avail ourselves of the occasion, therefore, to publish a condensed and very interesting sketch of his life and public services, from a forthcoming volume of the New American Cyclopædia, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. DANA, one of the editors of that valuable work. The sketch was written by an intimate and trusted friend of Col. BENTON, and has received his own revision. It cannot fail to be read with interest.

COMMERCIAL RIVALRY.—Very violent efforts are made in Philadelphia to purchase the Collins steamers, to be run between that city and Liverpool. A correspondent informs us that Newark is anxious to secure them to run as a ferry in connection with the line of stages to this City. It is uncertain which of the two will win.

Amusements.

MASON AND THOMAS MATINEE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. SCHARFENBERG and THIEM, give one of their highly interesting and valuable Matinées to-day at the Spingler Institute, Union-square. The programme is the most attractive of the series.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. JAMES STARK, a tragedian of careful and finished excellence, takes his first benefit here to-night. Mr. STARK has come among us at a time when the legitimate does not flourish, even when entrusted to able hands, perhaps because we have a little too much legitimate all at once. Certain it is that Mr. STARK merits a better recognition than he has received, and we hope there will be an audience to-night as encouraging in numbers as in applause. The "Stranger" and "Catherine and Petruchio" are announced.

CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—An afternoon performance will be given to-day at 2½ o'clock. All the popular features of the programme are retained.

The Assault upon Secretary Thompson.

To the Editor of the Union:

A difficulty having occurred between the Hon. JACOB THOMPSON and myself, it is probable that rumors may be circulated not sustained by facts. I therefore ask the use of your columns to say that Mr. THOMPSON and myself have for years been on friendly terms—from the period I published a daily journal in Mississippi and Louisiana to the time of this occurrence; that our meeting then was of a friendly nature; the affair unprovoked, and the result of misunderstanding. Entertaining these views, no one can regret the difficulty more than myself.

It may be proper to say that I often visited the Department, and was only called for self-defence, in consequence of an assault from another quarter.

I trust that you will extend the courtesy asked in discussing the matter, and oblige, Respectfully, F. BESANCON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 8, 1858.

FROM ALBANY.

[illegible] Mr. Spinola's Speech—Mr. Bradshaw and the Police Commissioner nominations—Conover vs. Devlin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 9, 1858.

Both Houses are mostly absorbed in the consideration of the various bills which make up the Democratic financial policy. One is tired of hearing and tired of writing of loans and debts, and tolls, interest and principal, and stops, and go outs, and taxes, and the laws of trade. I am so crammed with such ideas, that my own affairs have got to partake very much of the character of the State policy.

We had a variation of the tune to-day, the Police bill being the special order in the Senate. Mr. SPINOLA had the floor, and occupied it to the intense interest of a large audience for more than an hour. His speech was not so much of an examination of the law as a review of the characters and qualifications of those who administered it, from the Commissioners down to the patrolmen.

It was the hour previous to the Executive Session. The names of Messrs. BOWEN and STRAKAHAN were to be acted on in Executive Session, and I suspect Senator SPINOLA spoke quite as much with reference to that fact, as he did with reference to the repeal of the Police law.

He stated many things in reference to the management of the Police in Brooklyn. Some of these facts were rather strange. Among other things he read an affidavit by a man named BRADSHAW, who swore that Mr. STRAKAHAN had urged him to accept a position as policeman, assuring him at the same time that he would not be expected to perform any duties. He was to attend to his professional business—the practice of the law—the same as if he were not a policeman. He was to do no police duty but to draw his pay. Mr. BRADSHAW declined, but Mr. STRAKAHAN continued to press him to accept. Mr. BRADSHAW is quite active as a politician, and it is avowed that his duty as a policeman would be to assist in furthering the political fortunes of Mr. STRAKAHAN.

Mr. SPINOLA also furnished the following list of names as those of individuals who were drawing pay as Metropolitan policemen:

JOHN E. NEFF.
ROBERT COLLINS.
Judge LEFFERTS.
Ex-Senator PETTIT.
CHARLES KENNY.
D. C. HARBOURT, a clerk in Mr. STRAKAHAN's office.
A brother of Commissioner CRIDWELL.
A brother-in-law of Commissioner CRIDWELL.
A brother of Commissioner NYE.
A brother-in-law of Commissioner NYE.
A. H. STOUTENBURGH.

He stated that there were in all from twenty-four to thirty of the gentlemen, who were drawing pay as policemen, none of whose names appeared on the public records of the Department. How much duty they did, he would leave those to conjecture who are acquainted with the gentlemen named.

Senator SPINOLA was enlarging on this fruitful theme, when the hour for Executive Session arrived. He gave way for a closing of the doors.

In Executive Session, it is understood that RUFUS MURRAY was confirmed as a Harbor Master, in place of JUSTUS T. STADE, removed.

It is also said that the Governor withdrew the nominations of Messrs. BOWEN and STRAKAHAN, preferring to take back his nominations rather than run the risk of their being rejected, which result he seemed to anticipate from the damaging character of Senator SPINOLA's speech.

All sorts of conjectures are prevalent as to the probable course of the Governor. Some think he will not send in any other names, but will leave Messrs. STRAKAHAN and BOWEN to hold over. But this seems hardly possible. Neither Governor KING nor the withdrawn Commissioners can afford that. Nor do I believe the Governor would shirk responsibility in that way. He would not, to gratify any man or set of men, resort to a mere trick.

The case of CONOVER vs. DEVLIN was decided by the Court of Appeals this morning. The decision is against Mr. CONOVER. Thus the end of what it is, it is well the reality has been so long desired.

There are no signs of an early adjournment, though it may take place within the next three days. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 9, 1858.

PRAYER.

Besides the usual number of local bills, the following of general interest were made:

To legalize the action of the New-York Board of Supervisors relative to E. TIMSON and others.

To amend the laws of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts in the City of New-York.

To require officers acting as Surrogates to give security.

For the benefit of married women and the insuring of the lives of their husbands.

To incorporate the New-York Interior Insurance Company.

To extend the charter of the Screw Dock Company of the City of New-York 13 years.

To allow the New-York Institution for the Blind to sell their property.

To amend the highway law in Kings and Queens counties.

The bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law, was discussed up to the hour of Executive session in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. DIXON's substitute was rejected by Ayes 9, Nays 21. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

The Governor withdrew to-day the names of Messrs. BOWEN and STRAKAHAN as Police Commissioners.

Five P. M.—The Senate considered the bill to submit to the people the question as to whether there shall be a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Mr. WADSWORTH spoke against the bill, and Mr. SCROW replied. The bill was then reported to the Senate; and the question being on agreeing with the House, it was laid on the table till Monday evening, when a final vote will be taken.

Half-past Seven, P. M.—The Grinding Committee reported various bills, including the following:

To continue the Commission relative to Common Schools in New-York City.

To amend the Charter of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company.

To legalize the sales of stocks on time.

To amend the charter of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

To amend the law for the benefit of married women, insuring the lives of their husbands.

To incorporate the German literary association of Harmonia.

To regulate the use of wharves, piers, and slips, in the City of New-York.

The bill to prevent frauds in assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York, was stricken out of the report, on motion of Mr. MATHER.

A motion to strike out the Harlem Railroad bill, and recommit it to the Committee, was lost—Ayes 4, Nays 22.

The Senate then took up private claims.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 9.

PRAYER.

The Assembly occupied the entire morning session debating bills of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. HUTCHINSON spoke against the measures proposed and in favor of telling the railroads and direct taxation.

Mr. ENOS desired a law imposing a tax for the Canal completion, to be levied in case that the loan should be defeated.

Mr. SEXTON spoke against the proposed policy as anti-democratic.

Mr. WOLCOTT spoke in favor of telling the railroads.

Mr. LAMBS advocated the bills of the Committee. No vote was taken.

The debate was continued by Mr. BARNES in favor of, and Mr. HALL, in opposition, who made a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Lost.

The further action was interrupted by an adjournment.

The House met again at 5 P. M., in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BARNES in the chair.

The bill to repeal the act exempting the lands of the Saratoga Harbor and Saratoga Railroads from taxation was advocated by Messrs. COLLINS, HULL and HUTCHINSON, and opposed by Messrs. WEARS and OGDEN, and ordered to a third reading.

The House then took up the bill imposing tolls on certain railroads in the State.

Mr. AVERY moved to exempt from the provisions of the bill the Rome and Watertown Railroad, on the ground that it was a feeder of the Erie Canal, and not a competitor.

Mr. McMANN moved to amend the bill by adding to the railroads to be toll'd the Hudson River, Harlem, New-York and New-Haven, Buffalo and New-York City, Long Island and Underground Railroads.

A long discussion followed on the merits of the bill. Messrs. ARMOR, E. S. SEAR, BARNES, LAW, WESCOTT and AVERY advocating the bill, and opposing the amendment as only designed to embarrass the bill.

Mr. BARNES asked if Mr. McMANN would support the bill if it was amended as he desired.

Mr. McMANN refused to reply.

Messrs. SEAGER, McMANN and BARNES opposed the bill.

Mr. [illegible] moved the previous question, which was lost.

Mr. RAYMOND moved to strike out the New-York and Erie Railroad, on the ground that its capital

[illegible]

Visitors who left the Crystal Palace at the small hours of Friday morning [illegible] opportunity of witnessing the [illegible] demonstrations of the occasion. They were perfectly astonished at the scene in the morning. [illegible] tumultuous riot and riot. The [illegible] two-fold. The bar was the [illegible] Managing Committee [illegible] modations [illegible] within the building. It became apparent early in the evening [illegible] rooms, hardly fitted up for the [illegible] prove [illegible] the throngs which [illegible] expectation was partly [illegible] gentlemen of the [illegible] glass in the Eastern gallery [illegible] the topmost of [illegible] dressing-room, was the [illegible] the ground-floor. When the crowd [illegible] rush to the door of the [illegible] gentlemen successfully [illegible] keeping the barrier in [illegible] themselves in the [illegible] the ladies crowded to [illegible] the cloak-room, but [illegible] The shelves and [illegible] weight, and an immense [illegible] the floor. Tickets were [illegible] some hundreds of ladies [illegible] other protection against [illegible] costs of their attendants, which were [illegible] The restriction against the [illegible] into the ladies' room, produced [illegible] city of the state. The [illegible] short distance, [illegible] the ladies, and was [illegible] lonely summary [illegible] policemen. Both [illegible] it became general; [illegible] cation; and in the midst of [illegible] of the pummeled gentlemen [illegible] the room, surrounded locally, [illegible] taken off with her bonnet. That [illegible] ever, was by this time [illegible] Palace; while a gallant [illegible] lost sight of two ladies in [illegible] deserted lady extend the [illegible] struggles. The noise and turmoil [illegible] scene created produced a [illegible] the three hundred ladies who [illegible] inside the dressing-room. Several [illegible] and were carried into the fresh air [illegible] unrestrainedly, and others still [illegible] their protectors. While this was going [illegible] o'clock in the morning) the [illegible] the opportunity to pay their respects [illegible] caught in the act, were [illegible] that gathered about [illegible] confusion. At 2½ o'clock [illegible] took place, diversifying the [illegible] quarrel between two men, [illegible] ended in one of them [illegible] upon his antagonist. Luckily, his [illegible] before other damage had [illegible] of a broadcloth coat and the [illegible] waistcoat by the point of the [illegible] who stood by contented himself with [illegible] combatants, but refrained from [illegible] until compelled to do so by the [illegible] of a by-stander. The fellow [illegible] The number of this policeman [illegible] The scene of confusion grew [illegible] the dancing ended and the [illegible]

WHAT HAS BECOMES OF [illegible]

Upon inquiry at the Committee's office, [illegible] Broadway and Prince-street, our reporter [illegible] Governor C. GERARD [illegible] ness assuring the article [illegible] Palace after the Fête. There were large piles of loose garments lying about, and a number of large boxes also containing clothing of [illegible] Three hundred persons, mostly [illegible] home alias their shawls, furs, [illegible] garments. Carpenters had been [illegible] struct shelves on which the goods could be [illegible] so as to be identified and [illegible] owners. Only a small portion [illegible] without the tickets placed upon them [illegible] they will mostly be recovered. [illegible] tickets are requested to send the numbers they hold to the office, with a description of the articles, together with their residence, and they will [illegible] them. Several Express wagons are engaged for this purpose.

[illegible] The whole fault of the disorder, the Committee say, is chargeable to a dense brutal fellow who rushed into the ladies' dressing-room [illegible] making confusion, clubbing men and [illegible] cels which they claimed, in total disregard of the [illegible] The woman in charge was [illegible] fainted, and the clambering upon the backs of a [illegible] crowd eager to secure what did, or did not belong to them, broke down the shelves, [illegible] the whole fabric chance. The woman afterward is likely to [illegible] confirmed maniac from the effects of the [illegible] Many did not leave the palace [illegible] the morning. The articles consist [illegible] shawls, cloaks, hoods, [illegible] nets, (frequently with [illegible] inside to save the stocks [illegible] culiar, had had, but not [illegible] rouge, with bits of old [illegible] There was a pile of very [illegible] five dollars for the lot. Most of the Committee [illegible] sick from fatigue, [illegible] not had a wink of sleep, and says he [illegible] to have, until everything is set right. He expresses great regret at this unpleasant ending of the Fête. Financially, however, the affair was successful, realizing not less than $2,000.

The Crystal Palace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Would it not be a subject worthy of the consideration of the Hunter [illegible] society to have the Crystal Palace opened every evening for the admission of visitors for a small fee, so that the gorgeous decorations and brilliant illumination may be witnessed by [illegible] who would cheerfully pay the price of admission if the opportunity was offered them?

CENTRAL PARK OBSERVER.

CENTRAL PARK OBSERVATORY.—On Wednesday before Justice [illegible] County Court, [illegible] five dollars, and was committed [illegible] Tombs for one month for carrying [illegible] County Park.

[illegible]

[illegible] Constitution will contain can be found [illegible] Topeka Constitution.

[illegible] upon this afternoon, was [illegible] concerning the public lands, which was [illegible] after ample debate, afte[illegible] report was also passed.

[illegible] amendments to constitution[illegible] Constitution may be made by either branch of the [illegible] assembly, and if three-fifths of all the members elected to each House shall concur therein, such [illegible] shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and the Secretary of [illegible] shall cause the same to be published in at least [illegible] newspapers in each County in this State where a newspaper may be published, for three months next preceding the election hereinafter provided for; and if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall adopt such amendment, it shall become a part of this Constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so arranged as to enable the electors to express their assent or dissent to each amendment separately. If two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly shall deem it hazardous to call a Convention to revise, amend, or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the people, then, upon the admission of Kansas into the Union, a Convention to revise, alter or amend this Constitution, to be voted at the next election of members of the General Assembly, for or against a Convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a Convention, the General Assembly shall, at the next session, provide by law for calling the same. The Convention shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives, and shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same places and election districts, and shall meet within three months after their election, at the Capitol of the State, for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 8. If the general election to be held in the year 1860, and in each tenth year thereafter, the question shall then be a Convention to revise, alter or amend this Constitution" shall be submitted to the electors of the State; and in case a majority of the electors voting at such election shall decide in favor thereof, the General Assembly at its next session shall provide by law for the election of Delegates to such assembling of such convention, as provided in the preceding section; but no amendment or amendments to this Constitution agreed upon by any such convention shall go into operation of this article, shall take place and be in force until the same shall have been submitted to the people of this State, and adopted by a majority of the electors voting thereon.

[illegible] rights was next reported, drawing as [illegible] from the Topeka Constitution, but it was finally amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Sec. 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are life and liberty, and defending life and liberty, acquiring and protecting property, and pursuing happiness and safety; and to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, and all governments are founded on the consent of the governed, and are instituted for their benefit, security and protection; and they have the right to alter, reform or abolish the same whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall be granted that may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. All persons have the right to assemble together in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the General Assembly for the redress of grievances.

Sec. 3. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be maintained; and the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 4. The military body shall be invariable and free from any mixture of slavery in this State, and involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall be prohibited; and no law shall authorize the putting of any person or persons shall have attached to his or her person, or property, by due process of law.

Sec. 5. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any form of worship, or maintain any form of worship against his consent; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with the oath and affirmation. Religion, morality and knowledge, however, being essential to good Government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

Sec. 6. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety require it.

Sec. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 8. The Militia shall be composed of the men of this State, except such officers and men as may be exempted by law, and shall be organized, armed and disciplined as the Legislature may direct. Persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall not be compelled to do military duty in time of peace. The Legislature may provide by law for the enrollment of the Militia, and for the organization, equipment and discipline of such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary for the defense of the State, or for the execution of the laws thereof, or of the United States.

Sec. 9. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Sec. 11. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

Sec. 12. All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

Sec. 13. No hereditary emoluments, honors or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State.

Sec. 14. No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised, except by the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. The property of a tax shall not be a qualification for exercising the right of suffrage.

Sec. 16. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subject to the public welfare. When taken, it shall be by law, or other public exigency imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public use, without toll or other charge for the use thereof; and compensation shall be made to the owner in money, and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, first secured by a deposit of money, and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, and no such assessment shall be conclusive for more than the amount assessed, subject to a remittitur by the owner.

Sec. 17. No corporation of any sector, or mulatto shall be allowed within this State.

Sec. 18. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated shall remain with the people.

Sec. 19. Amendments made by the Committee upon "The Legislative and the Convention was engaged in the [illegible] through the evening session until 6 o'clock, when the Convention adjourned.

[illegible] from the Topeka Territorial and the whole [illegible] section as finally agreed upon, was [illegible] Committee on Schedule then reported, that [illegible] report was made the special order for 8 o'clock [illegible] to-morrow, when they adjourned.

[illegible] Wednesday, March 31, 1858.

[illegible]

[illegible] Tribune.

[illegible] Kansas Legislature, which convened at Lecompton on the 1st inst., adjourned on the 26th inst., after a session of 26 days. The Council passed 18 bills and the House 17 bills. The Council passed the Lecompton Constitution by a unanimous vote, and the House by a majority of 15. The Council passed the Leavenworth Constitution by a majority of 3, and the House by a majority of 7. The Leavenworth Constitution was then taken up in the Council and passed by a majority of 3. The Council then passed the Lecompton

BOARDING.

[illegible]

TO LET.

ROOMS AND [illegible] TO RENT IN [illegible]

B. [illegible] & CO., Publishers, [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A [illegible] RESIDENCE on Broadway, [illegible] Depot, [illegible] 12 minutes by stage from the ferries, that contains 13 rooms, bath, [illegible] Grounds [illegible] stocked with choice fruit, stable, coach-house, [illegible] premises are in perfect order, having just been painted throughout. Rent moderate, [illegible] immediate possession can be given. Apply to D. M. HOMINGTON, No. 21 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or THOMAS LEWIN, Jr., Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—The house No. 469 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Powers, with fine garden, consisting of 4 lots, [illegible] Atlantic-st. and two on Pacifiers, and a good stable on last street; will be rented low to a respectable family who would find it a very pleasant residence, with plenty of fruit trees, vines and vegetables, or rent on very accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to HENRY FARAD, No. 37 Park-row, up stairs.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 118 FIRST-st., between Avenue A and Avenue B, consisting of front basement, front and back parlors on first floor, two front bedrooms in third story and extra [illegible], large yard attached, good cellar, no rear buildings; can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. For particulars, inquire at No. 13 Avenue B.

TO LET—VERY LOW, FROM $650 TO $600—SEVERAL high-stoop English basement houses, three and four story, with modern improvements, in a block of Grand-st., in a block of thirteen houses, one an excellent position for a physician. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE WHOLE OR PART of a very pleasant two-story and attic brick dwelling house, either furnished or unfurnished; has gas, range, &c. If a suitable tenant offers for the whole of the house, the owner will, if desired, take the front in board. For terms, apply at No. 165 Dean-st., near Bond.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 70 Christopher-st. It has gas throughout, Croton water, bath-room and gas-fixtures. It is now being put in complete repair, and painted throughout. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, in South 6th-st., near 8th-st. Also, English-basement house No. 50 South 6th-st. All in perfect order. Gas, water, &c., complete. Inquire of J. S. MESEROLE, basement City Bank Building.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS STABLES Nos. 20 and 22 West 24th-st.; possession immediately; rent $750. Also, the third floor of same building; size 50x82; well lighted; rent $350. Also, vacant lots at the office No. 76 and 77 West 23d-st., rent $600. Inquire at the desk No. 101 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 142 West 40th-st. House 25x60, has all the modern improvements, and has just been put in complete order. Rent $600, to a private family only. Price $7,000. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at the house between 9 and 5 o'clock daily.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG—THE TWO-story frame dwelling house, with eight adjoining lots, corner of 1st and South 11th sts., two hundred feet from the ferry to James-st. Apply to RICHARD SERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, or at No. 36 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE NEW FOUR-story English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on north side of 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Will be finished by 1st of May and rented low to good tenants. Inquire of JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 12 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FIRST-RATE COACH-HOUSE, STABLE, harness room, gas, &c., large enough to accommodate a gentleman and his friend, with sufficient accommodation for the coachman, on the second floor. Apply to JOHN MOFFAT, No. 23 East 17th-st. Stable in the rear on 16th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF BERGEN, an acre of ground, a good room, stable, and a variety of fruit. Inquire of JACOB VAN WINKLE, opposite the Academy, or of JAMES A. ALEXANDER, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND sub-cellar of the brown stone front house, No. 112 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 25, running to Theatre alley. Also offices, lofts and workshops to let over store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 8th-ave.; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of E. F. GOODSPEED, corner of 8th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—A MARBLE-FRONT THREE-STORY house No. 159 West 23d-st. All modern improvements. Gas-chandeliers and fixtures belong to house. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN E. WHITE, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house No. 221 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, complete with every convenience; gas fixtures; bathing-room, furnace, range, &c. Rent $600. Apply to E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 16 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO NEW THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment dwellings, Nos. 94 and 96 West 26th-st., near the 6th-av., finished with all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—STORE NO. 202 GRAND-ST., CORNER of Moth, and store and basement No. 191 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry; both excellent situations for business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 3d-av., containing all modern conveniences; rent $1,100 per annum. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.—THE THREE FINE large stores in the new buildings Nos. 206, 207 and 209 Canal-st., would be rented with or without the basements. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A FIRST-class house, in the vicinity of Madison-square, containing four rooms, kitchen and store room with every convenience, at $400 unfurnished, or $500 furnished. Address B. T., Madison-square Post-Office.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house, with all the modern conveniences, No. 123 East 17th st. The occupant going to Europe, will let the house on most advantageous terms. Apply at No. 54 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 67 West 28th-st., consisting of the front and back rooms, and one bedroom on the second floor; one bedroom on the third floor and back basement with privilege of bath and laundry. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET—LOFTS OR ROOMS, NO. 321 BROADWAY, first door above the Hospital, and opposite Bowen & McNamee's new store; the fourth and fifth floors, well lighted, or separate rooms, from $100 up ward, for 1 to 3 years, at low rent. IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 196 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements. Rent, $600 per annum. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 164 East 16th st., between 2d and 3d ave. It contains all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE NO 87 4th-av., being two stories and attic; excellent location for business and rent very low; possession immediate. Apply to WM. McNAMARA, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 162 EAST FOURteenth-st., near 2d-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE FAMILY, THE UPPER part of the last brick house below the 9th-av., in 57th-st. To a desirable tenant it will be rented low. References exchanged. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A PART OF A DWELLING IN THE BOWery, consisting of four or five rooms, with privilege of hall and wash room; gas and water throughout. Apply to GEO. A. HUNTER, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, a furnished house, within seven minutes' walk of the landing. For particulars, address W., Box No. 667 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING house No. 269 West 18th-st. It is comfortably arranged, and has gas fixtures, Croton water and bath-room. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 6th-av.

TO LET—THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH LOFTS, separately or together; also, basement and under cellars, in the large double store, cor. Broadway and Bleecker-st. Apply to J. E. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND story of house No. 65 Bedford-st., consisting of two parlors, two bedrooms and two pantries. Also, the back basement, pantry and under-cellar.

TO LET—A FINE ROOM LOCATED ON CANAL and Centre sts., suitable for a show room or a manufactory, being 100 feet long by 25 feet; well lighted. Inquire of T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 2 WASHINGTON-place, corner Mercer-st., known as the Julien Hotel, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. Inquire of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 87 William-st.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN TERRACE, HOBOKEN, front basement, front room and bedroom in second story, and bedroom in third story. Address PATTERSON, Box No. 1,311 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, desirably located; contains all the modern improvements and is in complete order. Apply to E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 120 West-st.

TO BE LET—PART OF A NEW BRICK HOUSE, on Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to a small family; location good, and convenient to ferries and cars. Rent $10 a month. Address FRANKLIN, Tribune office.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 119 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Rent $400. Apply on the premises, or at No. 145 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE AND LARGE LOT ON Warburton-avenue, in Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of M. L. COBB, Sing Sing.

TO LET—A STORE IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHkill-landing, Dutchess. For particulars inquire of B. KENNEDY, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE [illegible] Inquire of J. M. TRUESLE, or F. J. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE ADVERTISER, WITH WITH two large bedrooms, [illegible] two rooms and [illegible] room, if wanted, to a small family; use of the house, and water, [illegible] the premises No. 11 Prince-st., near Hudson-st., Railroad, in the afternoon.

TO LET—THE STORE NOS. 10 AND 12 WEST 26th-st. Will be [illegible] for rent; several others in [illegible] Also, the three 3-story and basement No. [illegible] 24 stores on 23d-st. Also, various other [illegible] stores, &c., all at low rents. Money loaned, [illegible] 276 Mulberry-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STORE CORNER OF Washington-av. and 13th-st., Northside; frequent daily communication with the city by either railroad or stage and steamboat; [illegible] to a grocery or bakery. Will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, apply to [illegible] Front-st., New-York, or of WM. GRAY, [illegible]

TO LET—IN BROADWAY, NEARGRACE CHURCH, a fine room suitable for a shoe or some occupation that will not interfere with its use by a society in the evening. It is on the first story and entered from the street. Address or apply to WM. C. GRUNGE, office of the New-York Chronicle, No. 3 Spruce-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable country residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a fruit house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, address or apply to PETER C. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN E. KING, No. 241 Jorolemon-st., Brooklyn.

$275—TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE dwelling part of house No. 46 West Baltic-st., corner of Clinton, containing seven rooms, with gas fixtures complete, and large attic. One-four is occupied the usual days of the week for a young ladies' school. The house is very pleasantly situated, and for a small family, will be a low rent, without the annoyance of lodgers, which is very desirable. Apply as above, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—AT YORKVILLE, EIGHTY-SIXTH-st., a house, 12 rooms, Croton water, stable and two acres of ground for $300.

A house and ½ acre at Castleton, Staten Island, near the landing, $200.

Also, No. 367 6th st., between Broadway and Bowery, about 300 feet from each, $1,000. Apply at No. 367 4th st., between 9 and 12 A. M. Will be rented only to a private family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, from May 1 to Nov. 1, at a low rent; furnished complete, first-class, full size brown-stone house, in the vicinity of 16th-st., in Union-square; it is neat and commodious cottage, with barn, stable, and 3 acres of land, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, immediately upon the water; for one or more years. Address Box No. 903, Post-Office.

TO RENT, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—LOTS Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st.; also, to rent, at New-Rochelle, a first-class country seat, near the 19-mile stone, with or without land; also, a neat stone cottage adjoining the water. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st. N. B.—Wanted, a competent and responsible man to work 25 acres of land on shares.

LEASE FOR SALE OR LOTS TO LET.—Property on the south side of 20th-st., 200 feet east of 8th-av., having a frontage of 113 feet on the street. On it is a gravel yard, a substantially built shed, 60x70; also, a stable accommodating ten head. Terms very favorable. Apply to A. A. DENMAN, 20th-st. and N. R., before 11 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LEASE—A BRICK BUILDING, 50 FEET front, 90 feet deep, 12-inch walls, 3 stories of 9 feet in height; good dry cellar, 10 feet in the clear. Would, with some alterations, be suitable for manufacturing purposes. Would be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.

TO CARPET AND FURNITURE DEALERS—The well-known spacious buildings Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st., 80 by 100 feet. For any business requiring much room this offers every facility. Will be rented together or separately. They are offered on the most favorable terms to a responsible tenant. Apply to J. B. GROESBEECK, No. 30 Maiden-lane.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET, FROM 1ST May, the cottage house No. 82 Willow-st., corner Clark, Brooklyn. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. O'CONNELL, on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., or of EDWARD HART & CO., No. 144 Pearl-st., near Wall-st.

MANSION HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE—The large frame house, and about three acres of ground, in highest state of cultivation, fronting on 16th and 18th sts., corner of 6th-av. A good location for an ice-cream garden. Apply at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M., at No. 16 Gramercy Park, 20th-st., near Irving-place.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE AT A LOW RENT.—The advertiser, having unexpectedly no use for his house, will let the English basement house in 32d-st., opposite the Blind Asylum grounds, furnished, to a small family. Two rooms with partial board are required. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 18 Nassau-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A NEW three-story brick house, on the easterly side of Ryerson-st., near Gates-av.; situation healthy, and convenient to churches and city railroad. Rent very low to a good tenant. Inquire of E. B. WATROUS, Gates-av., corner of Grand; or F. HOWE, 160 Front-st., New-York.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—The newly erected first-class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., upstairs.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 21st-st and Broadway, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM 1ST May, the four story English basement house No. 49 East 30th-st., completely furnished; house and furniture nearly new; and replete with every convenience. Apply between 11 and 4 o'clock.

$275—TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL, genteel house on Hicks-st., near Degraw, five minutes' walk from either Hamilton or South Ferry; contains parlors, three bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and under-cellar, and is in superior condition.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 56 East 19th-st., for one or more years. Rent $1,050. Also, the large brick stable, No. 45 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., Attorney, &c.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT lots to let, foot of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JAMES ERLI, No. 45 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, WITH STEAM POWer, two rooms, 25x75, lighted on three sides, with doors eight feet wide; also, several smaller rooms. Possession immediately. Apply to P. M. WILSON, No. 117 Prince-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

BAKERY TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., IN A central location; has done a large business. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., or to Mrs. McKENZIE, No. 64 William-st., Newark.

STABLE TO LET.—THE STABLE NO. 30 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Stalls for three horses and large coach house. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

ROOMS WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, CORner of Grand and Elm sts., with 14 windows each, and a basement light. Terms low. JOHN GAUDU, No. 302 Walker-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family; rent low. Apply at No. 4 Market-st. Reference required.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN DESIRABLE rooms by applying immediately at No. 82 East 23d-st. A fine suite of parlors on the first floor to let.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT ROOMS, in a building built for the purpose, at No. 114 Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A medium sized house, near any of the towns on the Hudson, between Riverdale and Tarrytown. Must command a good view of the river. Address Box No. 2 Post-Office, stating location, conveniences and terms.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements for a private family, between Ainsly and 24th sts., and convenient to Broadway. Address T. G. B., Tribune office, stating rent, &c.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS—[illegible] CODE, SUMMER & CO., BANKERS, 54 [illegible] will locate Land Warrants on national lands in Wisconsin, at the opening of the Land Offices, the 5th day of April. Address early and secure good locations. Refer to KENDRICK, HOWE & Co., traders and importers, Boston.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 115 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands Pensions, Extra pay, &c., procured.

U. S. PASSPORTS, FOR ALL PARTS OF THE world, [illegible] by CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public and Counsel-House Broker, 19 Wall-st., up stairs.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—[illegible] SACRED MUSIC [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Library, [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODSWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible] Broadway, New York. [illegible] Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLAY [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 2 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.; one of the finest streets on the island; [illegible] with all improvements; [illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 23 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.; one of the finest streets on the island; [illegible] with all improvements from cellar to attic; [illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. 343 Broadway.

No. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE—An elegant [illegible] brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x100, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession of it given in March or April. To be sold because owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brick house No. 28 Frost-st.; 20 feet 6 inches by 46 feet, with high basement. The house is finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, including hot-air pipes, and can be look from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of L. ONDERDONK, No. 3 Ann-st., from 5 to 7½ P. M., or corner 14th-st. and 10th-av., during the day.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SECTIONS OF FOUR OR more lots, fronting and adjoining Fulton-av., Bedford, Franklin and Nostrand-avs., Brooklyn, E. D., eligibly located, ranging from Fulton-av. at $1,200 to $2,000 per acre. The above is the best property in Brooklyn or suburbs. Apply to East Estate Office No. 171 Jorolemon-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A new 3-story brick house, and lot containing all the modern improvements, together with the furniture, which is of the most elegant description, and in perfect order; location up town. First-class Stocks and Bond and Mortgage will be taken in exchange. Apply to ALBERT R. HOOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 41 West 23d-st.; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches; house 18x45; English basement plan; iron private stairs; first-class in every particular. Also, for sale or to lease, a three-story house and six lots adjoining in 25th-st., 50 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to DAVID McMASTER, No. 300 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE PRIVATE dwelling houses in the City of Brooklyn, built of Philadelphia brick, have marble mantels, &c. All the modern improvements; are in a good neighborhood, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for a farm or other property. Apply to room No. 8, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling house No. 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I.; contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closets, &c. Price $4,800. Terms easy. Rent $425. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 28 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE 1st on 30th-st. and 2d-av.; rent $400. 2 on 21st-st., near 3d-av.; rent $550. 2 on 30th-st., near 3d-av.; rent $650. 2 cottages on 25th-st. and 1st-av.; rent $100; with a garden of from 3 to 5 lots. Apply on the premises, corner of 30th-st., No. 120, fitted up for the different benevolent orders. Inquire of ROBERT ORR, No. 46 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house No. 238 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th ave. The house is 25 feet front by 50 deep; is furnished with all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 248 West 23d-st., for terms and further particulars.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., EIGHTY feet east of Lexington-av., two four-story stone-front high-stoop houses, containing fourteen rooms and all the modern improvements; price $10,000; a large part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick and brown-stone basement house, No. 18 West 50th-st., near 5th-av.; house 18x48 feet, with 10 feet court yard; lot 18x100 ft. 9 in.; built for the present owner in the best manner. Croton water and gas. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—ABOUT THREE acres of land, finely located for building purposes, on high ground, in the beautiful village of Tottenville, Staten Island, and within 5 minutes' walk of the steam-boat landing; to let, or exchange. Apply to DAVID OLOR, No. 78 Cherry-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF 7 years, a dwelling-house, with about five acres of ground, on the East River, between Grand and South 1st sts., Williamsburg. To a responsible tenant will be leased for a term of years at a low rate. Apply to F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, No. 256 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., with all the modern improvements (as, hot and cold water bath, water-tank in attic, water-closet, furnace in cellar, all in the best order. Apply to E. H. DAY, in the house.

FOR SALE—100 FIRST CLASS HOUSES, ELIGIbly located, ranging from $5,000 to $30,000; terms easy, to suit purchasers. Real estate, bonds and mortgages bought and sold, or exchanged. Legacies collected. Apply at No. 299 Broadway, 2d floor. HENRY H. COLT.

FOR SALE—A BREWERY, WITH A HOUSE AND four lots of ground. Price $16,000; $6,000 cash; or would exchange for productive. Apply at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. D. H. SOUTHWICK.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HOUSE, WITH piazza and observatory, 55 by 30, lot 44 by 200, at New-Rochelle, on Main-st.; capital location for a drug store and physician. View at office, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, TO LET, Etc.—Also, rooms with board, for gentlemen and families. OLIVER HOLDEN, (Notary and Commissioner.) Real Estate Office, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 154 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 63 EAST Broadway, brick house, 22x60 feet, 16 rooms. Can be seen between 12 and 1 o'clock. In fine order; possession 1st of May. A. BERBE, No. 199 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT houses in West 14th-st., each house for much less than its actual value. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—WITH MONEY FOR A farm in a healthy location near the City, a house and 18 years' lease of lot, situate in a grand place to make a fortune soon. Address J. EDMONDS, Times Office.

VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A large 5-story store, and lot, on east side of Bowery, between Division and Hester sts. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—FOR SALE at South Brooklyn, a three story brick house and the furniture. One half purchase money may remain on mortgage. Sad reasons for dry goods or stocks and bonds. Address E., box No. 624 Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, &c.—FOR SALE—The beautiful and well known Dairy Farm on Long Island of the late David S. Kile, situated on the Jamaica and Williamsburg Plank Road, 5 miles from Williamsburg and containing 160 acres. This farm is most beautifully located, surrounded by roads, and the turnpike running through the centre of it, giving a very extensive front for improvements. It is in fine condition, having been used as a dairy farm for 20 years. There are extensive improvements on the premises, consisting of a large double mansion house, a stone stable 150 feet long, 40 feet wide, 2½ stories high, with walls two feet thick, and well suited for factory purposes, together with barns, ice-house, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, carriage house, vegetable vault, which will hold 2,000 bushels, built of stone and on a side hill, and a cow and hay barn about 200 feet long. The farm is capable of producing as much as any farm of its size on the Island, for which a premium was awarded by the American Institute as the best farm on Long Island. It is surrounded and divided up by double-faced stone walls. There is a great amount of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises. The farm will be sold either in parcels to suit purchasers, or in one plot at private sale. If not sold by the 10th day of April it will on that day be sold at public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Brick Tavern, at Middle Village, adjoining the premises. Stages run to and from the property every hour daily from the Grand and Houston st. ferries. Applications can be made to S. A. MILLS, at the Artisans' Bank, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or to C. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

LANDS IN TENNESSEE, MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Some valuable tracts of land in Tennessee, located on and near navigable streams, well timbered and watered, of fine soil, abounding in minerals. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash or exchanged for city property or merchandise, of equal value.

Valuable Illinois and Missouri lands for sale cheap for cash, in tracts to suit purchasers. For particulars, address G. W. REARDEN, Astor House, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 80 TO 100 ACRES, one mile from Rye Depot, Westchester County, seven acres woodland, balance all tillable, well fenced and finely improved; large apple orchard, and a great variety of other fruits. The house is well situated, finely shaded, and supplied with water from a never failing spring, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c., all in order. This is a first-class farm. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, 2½ MILES west of Hempstead Village, fronting on the Hempstead and Jamaica Plank Road, and adjoining the property of the late Alderman Cornell. It very suitable for gardening or farming, and will be sold reasonably. Apply to the subscriber at Hempstead Village, Long Island. WILLIAM BERRIEN.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM RYE STATION, Westchester County, a fine farm of 70 acres, well improved, 15 acres heavy timber, balance tillable; good apple orchard and a large variety of other fruits; house 2 stories and attic frame, 30 by 44, with a large extension; large barn, carriage house, &c., all in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

$15,000 WORTH PENNSYLVANIA AND Wisconsin Lands for sale or exchange for merchandise. Call or address C. H., P. O. Box 297 Brown-st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—FROM 50 TO 100 ACRES OF [illegible] Orange, Ulster, Sullivan, Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester. Other [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—On the [illegible] Chestnut-st. [illegible] Yonkers, [illegible] acres of woodland, [illegible] and buildings; also, small house for [illegible] Vicinity disposed of, it will be [illegible] Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, of TUESDAY, April 18, for particulars, apply on the premises to BENJ. D. BRICK, Auctioneer, or to WM. P. BROCK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—The residence of the late [illegible] Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from the City Hall. The situation is high and healthy, commanding a very fine view. On the premises is a good frame mansion, 65 feet square, with an addition for kitchen and servants' rooms. Also, carriage house, stables, ice-house, &c. There are 15 acres of land, well fenced and in a state of high cultivation, and three acres of ground. The house has been built five years, and was furnished entirely new last Summer. There are all kinds of fruit-trees in bearing condition, a good stable, porter's lodge, and good well of water on the place. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—RENT $225 PER YEAR—In East Chester, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, modern house; seven rooms and basement, carriage house, all in the best order. One acre of land, well shaded. Schools and Churches near the house. Half mile from Mount Vernon station, New-Haven Railroad. Salt water bathing on the premises. Inquire by letter of A. B. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or of F. E. SMITH, No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story basement and kitchen house, containing 7 rooms, with one acre of ground and fifty bearing fruit trees attached, also, a good well of water and cistern, situated in the healthy village of Ryack, on the road leading to Piermont, and near the Nyack Female Institute. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 156 West-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT SING SING FOR SALE—Consisting of a large well stocked with fruit-trees; also, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, &c., in abundance, and a fine grove of forest trees. Inquire of JOHN T. SEELY, No. 24 Wall-st., or of DAVID McCORD, or J. MALCOLM SMITH, at Sing Sing. Terms very easy.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable residence, with 20 acres good land, at Keyport, Monmouth Co., N. J., about ten minutes' walk from Steam boat Landing. House, barn, and other buildings in good order—situation elevated, commanding view of New-York Bay and surrounding country. Will be sold low, and on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. M. FARRINGTON, No. 433 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT RYE—A very 2-story house, 9 rooms and kitchen, with range and water in; a neat garden, with grapery, cherries and grapes; ice-house and stable; 5 minutes' walk from depot; rent very low, as the owner has removed to New-York; a beautiful drive to the beach, and very healthy. Inquire of PAUL S. BROWN, No. 119 9th-st., corner 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A beautiful country residence in Huntington, L. I., consisting of 11 rooms, parlors with sliding doors, marble mantels, grates, &c., a handsome porch before, and cupola on top, with a fine harp, grape vines in full bearing, locust, shrubbery and fruit trees, a large well fenced ground; in a most healthy locality, near salt water bathing, and with communication to and from New-York by cars and boat twice a day. For further particulars, apply to T. D. OSBORNE, No. 108 Chambers-st., New-York.

A HOME AT A BARGAIN—IN THE BEAUTIful village of Ithiel, South Hill, railroad track, 35½ acres of good land for any kind of produce, two houses supplied with spring water; fine building sites, which may be divided into village lots. Houses insured in New-York for $400. A small amount in cash and the residue in carpets and oil-cloths, if desirable. Apply to the owner, No. 96 4th-av., or to Mr. THOMPSON, Clinton House, Ithiel.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT YORKVILLE, ON TAVENUE A, BETWEEN 86TH AND 87TH STS.—A 3 story basement and counter cellar house, with verandahs front and rear, and four lots of ground attached, with all modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water, hot air, bath, water closets, &c. The location is very desirable and commands an extensive view of the Sound. Rent $800. Apply to A. P. STUYVESANT & CO., No. 15 East 7th-st., or A. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER SEAson, the premises lately occupied by A. T. C. Wells, in the village of Sing Sing; being a 3-story double-house, in good condition, finely located, and well furnished. Grapes, cherries, plums and other small fruits in abundance on the premises. Possession given the 1st of May next. Inquire on the premises, and of M. L. COBB, Sing Sing.

TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET, BETWEEN 1 Avenue A and 1st-av., an elegant modern double house, with baths, closets, wash trays and basins, furnace, and gas throughout; and four lots of ground in grove. Also, a single house between Division and Jay sts. in the same locality. Rent very low. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 364 6th-av., or to Col. HART, 3d-av., Yorkville.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A DWELling house and seven acres of land, two miles from Vanderbilt landing. The house is beautifully situated, commanding a fine inland and ocean view; on the grounds are all the necessary outbuildings, together with fine fruit and vegetable garden; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. M. McLEAN, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, MODern style, at the pleasant village of Bloomfield, situated one-quarter of a mile from the depot of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad, and near the Presbyterian Church. The house is 30x40 feet, with a wing 16x24 feet, running through from Elm to East-sts. For information, inquire of WARREN MINGUS, Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A NICE COUNTRY HOUSE, IN THE most delightful part of the village of Newburg, with an elegant view of River and Highlands. It has gas and water, a good barn and wagon-house on the premises, and is well suited for a Summer residence, at a moderate cost. Apply to W. L. THATER, Newburg, or C. F. P

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. DRAPER.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.
At Phoenix Hall, 576 Broadway.

Sale at auction of a valuable collection of paintings by the old masters, comprising the property of merits. These paintings have been collected by the subscriber during his residence in Europe, and are now offered for sale in consequence of the expiration of his term of office as Consul at Leipsic. The collection includes specimens of many of our fellow-citizens.

[illegible] Household Furniture, Fine Oil Paintings, Gilt Frames, Mirrors, Pier Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass, Ivory, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Pine, Pots, Kettles, Ovens, Ranges, Stoves, Tools, Ladders, Fruit-stands, Ice-chests, Tubs, Pails, Cedar Ware, Cooking Utensils, Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Articles, Dishes, Plates, Cups, Saucers, Tumblers, Decanters, Wines, Liquors, Ale, Porter, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Fish, Oil, Vinegar, Pickles, Preserves, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Onions, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Sausages, Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, Soap, Candles, Starch, Saleratus, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Wood, Coal, Charcoal, Kindling Wood, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hosiery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Fishing Tackle

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION!—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the store of HERMAN DROMAUX, No. 708 Broadway. The rumors say that it was probably "caused by spontaneous combustion, produced by the saw-dust shavings and some linseed oil having been carelessly left on the floor!" The damage amounted to about $200, which is covered by insurance in fourteen different companies.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—As Sergeant SCOTT, of the Twenty-second Ward, was passing down Ninth avenue at an early hour yesterday morning, he discovered some shavings burning in the carpenter's shop of Wm. GARDNERSAN, in Forty-eighth-street. He succeeded in alarm and the fire was extinguished by a few pails of water. The shavings had evidently just been set on fire. An ineffectual search was made for the incendiary.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY AND CHLOROFORM.—Some daring burglar worked his way through the back cellar into the residence of Mr. Beck, in Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Thursday night. He stole $100 from the pockets of Mr. Beck's pantaloons, which were lying on a chair near the bed. He carried a trunk into the back yard, from which he took some silk dresses, and then went away. Mr. Beck, upon waking up in the morning, discovered the robbery, and that he was himself in a state under the partial influence of chloroform. He has no doubt in his own mind that the burglar first saturated his handkerchief with chloroform, and then stuffed it into his pocket. The house of Mr. Kitt, in the adjacent block, was broken into on the same night, and it is believed that the burglary was committed by the same party who visited Mr. Elliott. At Mr. Kitt's place the burglar tried some plated spoons, which he bent into two, and threw on the floor. He then made his escape.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT AND ESCAPE OF A BURGLAR.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer JOHNSTON, of the Eleventh Ward, was patrolling his beat, he discovered a man running up Thirty-street, between Avenues B and C, having a large bundle on his shoulder. On seeing the officer the man dropped his bundle, took to his heels and made his escape. The bundle, on examination, was found to contain forty frock coats, valued at $140, which had just been stolen from the clothing store No. 362 Second-street.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A man giving his name as Walter Oakley was detected at an early hour yesterday morning by the Twelfth Ward Police coming out of a dwelling-house in One-hundred-and-fifty-second-street, having in his possession a quantity of clothing and other articles. The burglar effected an entrance into the premises through a window of the basement. He was taken to the Fourth District Police Court and committed to await trial.

DISHONEST CLERK.—Charles O'Connor, a boy 14 years of age, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with stealing money from his employer, L. Curey, of No. 494 Pearl-street. The accused has been in the employ of Mr. Curey for six months past, and it is supposed that during this time he has been stealing on an average from one to two dollars a day. Mr. Curey marked some money and thus discovered that the boy was the thief. The prisoner was taken before a Police Magistrate and detained for trial.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—George Schult, a German, 35 years of age, attempted on Thursday evening to commit suicide by jumping off Pier No. 14 into the North River. A citizen rescued him and removed him to the First Ward Station-house, where, after drying his clothes by the fire, he went home, promising to keep out of the water.

BIGAMY.—Jonathan D. Howell yesterday preferred a complaint of bigamy against Maria Martin. He alleges that he married the accused eight months ago, supposing that she was a widow, but that he has since ascertained that she has a husband living, to whom she was married fourteen years ago in Syracuse. Justice CORNELIY admitted the accused to bail.

A BOLD PICKPOCKET.—As Mr. A. Hoyt, residing at No. 257 Houston-street, was passing up Broadway near Leonard-street, yesterday, a young fellow snatched his gold watch valued at $60 from his pocket and ran off. Mr. Hoyt pursued the thief, and seizing him recovered his watch and handed him over to a policeman. Justice CORNELIY locked him up for examination.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—An examination was had yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH, in the case of Lawrence Garwin, arrested on Sunday last on a charge of setting fire to his residence corner Eleventh-avenue and Thirtieth-street. The Justice committed the accused for trial at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—Harman Woodruff, of Auburn, was arrested, yesterday, in this City, charged by Mr. Leander R. Hopwood, doing business at the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets, with committing perjury in a recent trial in the Marine Court. The accused gave bail in $3,000 to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]

IT'S OVER! IT'S OVER!—The interesting spectacle of a fish building a nest is over! The little Stickleblocks in the Aquaria at Barnum's Museum have finished their architectural labors. Their nests are finished. The spawn is deposited. The entrances are closed. Nature does the rest. Go and see how delighted they are. To-night, besides a pretty afterpiece, the "Bride of an Evening" is presented for the very last time, at the Museum. This afternoon "Joan of Arc." The astounding feats of the india-rubber man both afternoon and evening. Could more be demanded.?

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada, or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

DAN'L WADSWORTH & Co.,
No. 168 Pearl-st., corner Pine.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—Of all the places of amusement in this City, we know of none more worthy of patronage than Purdy's National Theatre. Here always may be found a good company, the pieces are well selected, of a lively and instructive nature, and they are well placed upon the stage; the house is kept clean and neatly ornamented, and, notwithstanding its being a low-priced theatre, it is kept as orderly as any of the larger places. To-night's programme contains the "Life of the Mormons," the "Rake's Progress," and "Middy Ashore," with a divertisement by the Carlo Family.

[Advertisement.]

LEARY & CO.'S
FIVE DOLLAR HATS.

In addition to our standard Five Dollar Hat, we now offer at our counters new styles at Four Dollars. Our extensive facilities in manufacturing enable us to place before the public an article superior to any before offered at this figure.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE TWO MANIAS.—"The Huguenots" is all the rage in the fashionable world, and so is the great reformer, KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. His hats have created quite a revolution, for there is no possessor of an old hat, who, after having seen his new style for the Spring, does not discard his former tile for this elegant, becoming, and exquisitely finished chapeau.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING STYLES.—Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Under-garments and half Hose of silk, merino, lisle thread and cotton. Shirts made to order from measure, and ready-made for immediate use. Also, a full line of gentlemen's furnishing goods at retail.

D. C. SELLECK & Coz,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every known disease, pain, or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver, or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 60c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

REFINED GAS OIL.—We are now prepared to supply our Refined Resin Oil in any quantity. It will be found the purest and richest oil for gas in market, and adapted to the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, and at as low rates.

DAN'L WADSWORTH & Co.,
No. 168 Pearl-st.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Gymnastic Exhibition by the pupils of Messrs. [illegible] Gymnasium, [illegible] near Fifth-avenue, Monday and Wednesday evenings, April 12 and 14.

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Selling for $6,

At

EVANS',
Nos. 65 and 66 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

1,500 pair Side-band Cassimere Pants,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $2,

At

EVANS',
Nos. 65 and 66 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

500 pair Side-band Cassimere Pants,
Worth $6,
Selling for $3,

At

EVANS',
Nos. 65 and 66 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

300 Black Cloth Frock Coats,
Worth $14,
Selling for $6,

At

EVANS',
Nos. 65 and 66 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

500
Rich Moire Antique Vests,
Worth $4,
Selling for $2 50,

At

EVANS',
Nos. [illegible] and 66 Fulton-street,

Probably City Bonds.

An effort will be made by several of the newly elected Aldermen, to have the sessions of the Common Council, sold in the afternoon next year, instead of in the evening, as heretofore. The proposed change finds favor with all classes, excepting, perhaps, the lobby.

The Corporation Counsel has reported to Superintendent TALLMADGE that "there are no ordinances particularly applicable to the observance of Sunday."

The long-expected report of the Special Committee on a paid Fire Department, is promised next Monday evening. It will be quite lengthy.

A counterfeiter in the Kings County Jail, had made all the necessary arrangements to effect his escape yesterday, but fortunately his plan was discovered.

During the last year, the ladies of the Eastern District Industrial School have distributed the following articles: 45 hoods, 32 cloaks, 50 dresses, 60 under-garments, 56 pairs shoes, and 250 second-hand articles.

An attempt was made to burn the Truant House in the Eastern District on Thursday last. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to prevent a conflagration. The Police are in pursuit of three boys who are supposed to have been engaged in the attempt.

During the month of March 846 patients were treated in the Eastern District Dispensary—Males, 335; females, 511. Nativity—United States, 479; Ireland, 120; England, 25; Germany, 12; Scotland, 1; France, 2. Diseases—Injuries, 20; minor surgery, 73; nervous, 25; abdomen, 61; skin, 62; rheumatism, 161; eye and ear, 80; abscess 8; lungs and throat, 70; urinary, 6; fevers, 35; vaccinated, 241; head, 68. *Ages*—Under 1 year, 75; between 1 and 5 years, 161; between 5 and 10 years, 106; between 10 and 20 years, 296; over 30 years, 208. Ten hundred and thirty prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Mr. CAMMEYER, proprietor of the Museum Building, has tendered the use of the hall for the Union Prayer-meetings, and the first will be held between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday next.

A very pleasant exhibition of School No. 19 Williamsburg, (Mr. VALENTINE, principal,) was repeated last night, so many being disappointed of seats on Thursday night, and a handsome fund raised for establishing a gymnasium in connection with the school. Addresses by the Rev. Wm. PEARCE, Judge CORTLAND, Superintendent BULKLEY and others added to the interest of the occasion. To the young folks the most delightsome part of the entertainment was a colloquy between an antique Aunt Polly and her young friends, ending with a trial of skill upon their favorite instruments. This concert between the flax-wheel, the WHEELER & WILSON sewing-machine and piano, (the latter two being fixtures in the school,) was very comical and a decided hit.

Columbia Fire Insurance Company is not interested in the loss of Messrs ARMSTRONG & SWAN, Nos. 105 and 107 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, as reported in our paper yesterday.

The Turf for 1858.

The Trotting sports of the season on Long Island commenced Thursday, April 8, at the Union Course. The announcement of a trotting match for a purse of $50, mile heats, best 2 in 3, to wagons, for which five nags were entered, *Lady Jane*, *Lady Coven*, b. m. *Flirt*, b. m. *Milk Maid*, and s. m. *Lonesome Phebe*, attracted to the course quite a large number of spectators. *Lady Jane* had the call in betting against the field. As the race progressed, the betting changed, and each in turn became a favorite. The following is the result:

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Trotting, Thursday, April 8. Purse $50, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons:

J. FINNEY, b. m. *Lady Jane*	3	1	1	2 1
J. WHEELIER, b. m. *Milk Maid*	1	2	2	1 2
S. BINGHILL, s. m. *Lonesome Phebe*	2	3	3	dr.
J. FREEMAN, b. m. *Lady Coven*	Distanced			
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Flirt*	Drawn			

Time—2:48¾; 2:44; 2:47½; 2:50¾; 2:51.

RED HOUSE, HARLEM.—TROTTING.—TUESDAY, April 6.—Match $300, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

J. MCMANUS, b. m. *Milk Maid*	1	1	1
M. BIRCHILL, s. m. *Lonesome Phebe*	2	2	2

Time—2:53½; 2:52; 2:47.

New-Jersey Items.

The election for municipal officers of the city of Hoboken occurs on Tuesday next. The Democratic nominating Convention, at their session last night, selected the following ticket:

Mayor—George W. Morton.
Treasurer—Charles T. Ferry.
City Clerk—Augustus O. Evans.
Water Commissioners—Wm. W. Skippen and Chas. Spellman.
Collector—Frederick W. Bohnstedt.
Collector of Arrears—John Van Blarcom.
Street Commissioner—John Kennedy.
Superintendent of Schools—Seba Bogert.
Overseer of Poor—Augustus Georgeat.
Pound Keeper—Adam Bonner.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, APRIL 9.

$4,000 U. S. 6s 1868	116	600 Hud. R. R. R.	s5 29¾
1,000 N. Y. S. 6½ 1861	101	700 do	s5 29
32,000 Missouri S. 6s	82½	50 do	s10 29
75,000 do	82¾	100 Harlem R. R.	11¾
50,000 do	82¾	200 Reading R. R.	s30
5,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100 do	s 48¾
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	91	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	64
500 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	102	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	87
2,000 Erie 6s '71	s60 42	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20¾
2,000 do	s60 42	12 do	20¾
1,000 do	42	100 Mich. S. & N. I. p. s.	45¾
1,000 Harlem RR. 2d M.	70¾	50 do	45¾
1,000 do	70¾	100 do	s30 45
2,000 Read. RR. 6s '88	66	100 do	45¾
2,000 do	66¾	50 do	b10 45¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. RR. 6s	87	50 do	b30 45¾
1,000 Ill. Dredged Ex.	59	10 Panama Railroad	100
4,000 La C. & M. L. G. 8s	94	100 do	100¼
1,000 G. & C. 2d Mortgage	80	20 do	100¾
18 Bank of New-York	205	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s7
50 Bk. of State of N. Y.	102	5 Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.	21¾
200 Canton Co.	b10 27	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s 44
50 Cary Improvt Co.	6¾	100 do	s5 44
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	103¾	200 do	44¾
50 do	104	200 do	b30 45
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 11¾	200 do	s 45
200 do	s 11	200 do	s30 44
200 do	s 11¼	200 do	s30 44¾
400 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	12	200 do	b30 44¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s5 85	200 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	74
200 do	b60 86	200 do	73¾
200 do	b10 86	100 do	s30 73¾
200 do	s30 86	50 do	s30 73¾
200 do	s30 85¾	100 do	b60 74
200 do	85¾	200 do	s30 74
200 do	s 85¾	50 do	b10 74
538 do	85¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	36
100 Erie Railroad	s5 21	100 do	34¾
200 do	b10 21	50 do	34¾
675 do	s5 20¾	50 do	34¾
300 do	s10 20¾	20 Pacific Mail S. Co.	72¾
100 do	b10 20¾	5 do	73
100 do	s 20¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s	62¾	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	s30 29
5,000 do	62¾	100 do	29¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	92	100 Harlem R. R.	11¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	92¾	50 Reading R. R.	b10 47
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s '92	93	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	34¾
9,000 N. Y. C. 6s '72	114	100 do	s30 35
500 Ill. Cen. RR. 8s	88¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20¾
1,000 do	87	200 do	20
11,000 M. C. R. R. 2d m. 10s	78	100 do	20¾
7,000 R. R. R. Co. 8s '71	45	100 Panama Railroad	101¾
2,000 do	45¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	88¾
1,000 Sar. & Wat. 2d m. 8s	45¾	14 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	87
3,000 L. O. & W. L. G. 8s	94¾	do	87
5 Hanover Bank	99	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	44¾
10 Harlem Bank	24	do	s30 44
20 Canton Co.	26¾	do	44¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]